The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT BATTLE.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR TWO DAYS

Probably the Decisive Struggle of the War.

The Battle of Tuesday Without Definite Results.

The Battle of Yesterday one of Unexampled Fury.

The National Lines Extending from Near Sharpsburgh to a Point Opposite Harper's Ferry.

The Rebels Being Steadily Pushed Back at Last Accounts.

URGENT CALL FOR VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

It is credited here that a battle commenced yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, continuing until 9 P. M.

Our army rested for the night where the last of yesterday's fight left them, and expected to renew the engagement at daylight this morning.

The above facts are gathered from non-official sources.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The battle fought yesterday between Sharpsburgh and Middletown closed without a definite result.

No firing has been heard from Hagerstown since 4 o'clock yesterday.

Strangers coming into Hagerstown report that Gen. LONGSTREET had been killed, and that the rebels had been surrounded.

The stragglers also say that the ammunition and provisions of the rebels have run completely out.

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh to Gov. CURTIN, states that the battle at Sharpsburgh recommenced early this morning, and raged with the greatest fury up to 9:45 A. M.

Our latest advices from Harrisburgh, say that the State troops are pushing forward to the border.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

At Hagerstown, this morning, heavy firing was constantly heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, but no definite information from that quarter had been received.

It is supposed that the rebels are making a most desperate push to reach Williamsport and get across the Potomac.

A Union scout, who left the battle-field at 11 o'clock this morning, has reached Hagerstown.

He reports that the fighting has been perfectly terrific.

The rebels have been desperately hard pressed by our army.

A force has been detached from the Union army to destroy the Williamsport Bridge, or to block the ferry over the Potomac at that point.

[As there is neither bridge nor ferry on the Potomac at Williamsport, this rumor is absurd. The Potomac there is very wide, but very shallow,—and *fordable* at that point. An army can cross there, "horse, foot and dragoons," with ease and rapidity, except at very high water.—ED. TIMES.]

The rebels are supposed to be retreating.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

In the battle to-day, our right wing rested on Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Porterstown (Petersville). The rebels are falling back to Harper's Ferry, much worried and dispirited.

The wounded are arriving at Hagerstown.

The bridge reported destroyed by the Federal forces was the canal bridge at or near Williamsport. The destruction of this bridge is of great importance, as it impedes the rebels from bringing up supplies.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

This has been an eventful day in Maryland, and at the latest advices, everything was favorable.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET was killed and the rebel Gen. HILL is a prisoner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The fight was resumed at 6 o'clock this morning two miles from Sharpsburgh, and is now going on. Stragglers report LONGSTREET killed.

All looks well so far. Our troops are in high spirits, and behaving gallantly. Reinforcements are hurrying on from here in abundance.

A LATER DISPATCH.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A reliable person, just in, reports the battle as still progressing—the bloodiest encounter of the war, perhaps of any on record. Our right wing is on Sharpsburgh pike, two miles this side of Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Paterstown, (Petersville?)

The enemy is said to be retreating to Williamsport, and MCCLELLAN had ordered the Williamsport canal bridge to be destroyed.

Although fighting against superior numbers, our brave men are constantly advancing, and showing superhuman valor.

HEINTZELMAN is reported killed, and HOOKER wounded.

The Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh was blown up to-day, and on fire at 3 o'clock P. M. Cause not yet known.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A special dispatch from Frederick, this evening, states that fifteen hundred rebel prisoners had just gone to Baltimore.

It is reported there that Gen. MCCLELLAN is opposite Harper's Ferry. Another statement says that Gen. BURNSIDE is in possession. The bridge is said to be safe.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17—11:10 P. M.

Very little is positively known here in regard to to-day's fighting in Maryland, except the fact that the contest is still going on. The Government has preserved silence in regard to whatever information it possesses, but we learn from some official sources that the *tenor of the advices is favorable to the Union cause.*

Private dispatches, believed to be correct, inform us that the enemy had destroyed the turnpike bridge over the Antietam Creek and had thrown up rude earthworks to defend the fords of the same stream.

LATER.—We learn that they had been driven steadily back toward rom the Potomac, and it was believed that the fighting was mainly by their rear guard, which was contesting the advance of our troops, and covering the retreat of the rebel main body.

A special train, with medical stores and surgeons, leaves here to-night, at 12 o'clock, for Frederick.

Heavy firing has been heard here to-day in the direction of Dranesville, which leads to the not unreasonable belief that one of our columns may have encountered a foe in that neighborhood. If so, our knowledge of the force and its leaders leaves us in no fear of the result.

A RUMOR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

There is an apparently well-founded rumor that a great battle took place, to-day, at Centerville, on Rittoclan Creek, which resulted in our success.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Latest Reports by Way of Harrisburgh.

DREADFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet Wounded and a Prisoner.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17—10 P. M.

Gen. MCCLELLAN *has achieved a glorious victory.*

The report of HEINTZELMAN'S death was false MANSFIELD is killed, and HOOKER wounded in the foot.

The Williamsburgh bridge has been burnt to prevent the retreat of the rebels.

LONGSTREET is wounded and taken prisoner.

I have no further details at present.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. The carnage on both sides was awful. Gen. LONGSTREET was wounded and taken prisoner.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17—10 P. M.

Dispatches just received at headquarters from Hagerstown say:

"We have achieved a glorious victory. LONGSTREET is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. Gen. HOOKER was wounded in the foot. No particulars are received."

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Wounded officers, who arrived here to-night from Western Maryland, say that when they left 7 o'clock this morning, the battle commenced at Buckettsville, which is about two miles from Centreville.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The following is from the *American's* special:

"The cannonading on Tuesday afternoon was very heavy, and continued, with some intermission, long after night. This (Wednesday) morning it was renewed at daybreak with violence and rapidity that the people of the vicinity, who have watched the progress of the five days' contest, say was entirely unprecedented. It was one continuous rattle of heavy guns, and from the position I occupied, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S right appeared to rest on Sharpsburgh, and his left on Catoctin Creek. The rebels destroyed a bridge over this creek yesterday, but Gen. MCCLELLAN had it rebuilt during the night. The position occupied by Gen. MCCLELLAN seemed to be advantageous

One of his guns seemed to be stationed on a range of hills, from the apex of which the little white clouds of smoke rolled up in the distance, marking distinctly the line of conflict.

The reports were so rapid as to be without intermission, and sometimes three or four reports would strike the ear at the same moment.

This cannonading commenced at daylight, and was heard distinctly up to 1 o'clock, causing the impression that the great battle of the campaign was in progress.

The wounded were being carried toward Hagerstown and Boonesboro, so that little could be heard direct from the field in the direction of Middletown.

These reports that were received, however, were highly favorable, our forces having at the time the best position, and the battle being principally with artillery, in which we have great superiority.

Soldiers who were on the field during Tuesday, state that it consisted entirely of artillery on that day. It commenced early in the morning and continued till last at night, Gen. MCCLELLAN having, at the close of the day, driven them about half a mile, and obtained an elevated position, from which he was operating to-day. The fight, yesterday, was, however, sharply contested by the enemy, and it was only at the close of the day that the slight advantage mentioned was gained.

The rumors afloat were various, among which it was said that JACKSON and HILL were again crossing the Potomac in the rear of Gen. LEE, by way of Shepherdstown, thus coming back from Harper's Ferry to the succor of their commander.

This would be practicable, and the rapid manner in which they evacuated Harper's Ferry would seem to indicate their sudden appearance at some point where least expected.

It is evident that Gen. MCCLELLAN was pressing Gen. LEE to the river in such a manner that his army cannot much longer sustain itself unless relieved from the other side.

Its crossing in the face of such a determined pressure is simply impossible, and the events of to-day and to-morrow are likely to indicate the success or total failure of the campaign.

THE REVERSE AT HARPER'S FERRY

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

THREE DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

Bad Policy of Evacuating Maryland Heights.

OVERWHELMING FORCE OF THE REBELS.

Batteries Opened from Seven Different Directions.

The Capitulation---The Force Surrendered and the Ordnance Lost.

Another serious reverse has overtaken the National arms. Harper's Ferry, the Union stronghold on the Upper Potomac, has been overwhelmed by the rebel hordes, and on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, surrendered, after three days' fighting. What so many feared was successfully accomplished; the heavy siege guns on the Maryland heights were successfully attacked in the rear, and we lay at their mercy.

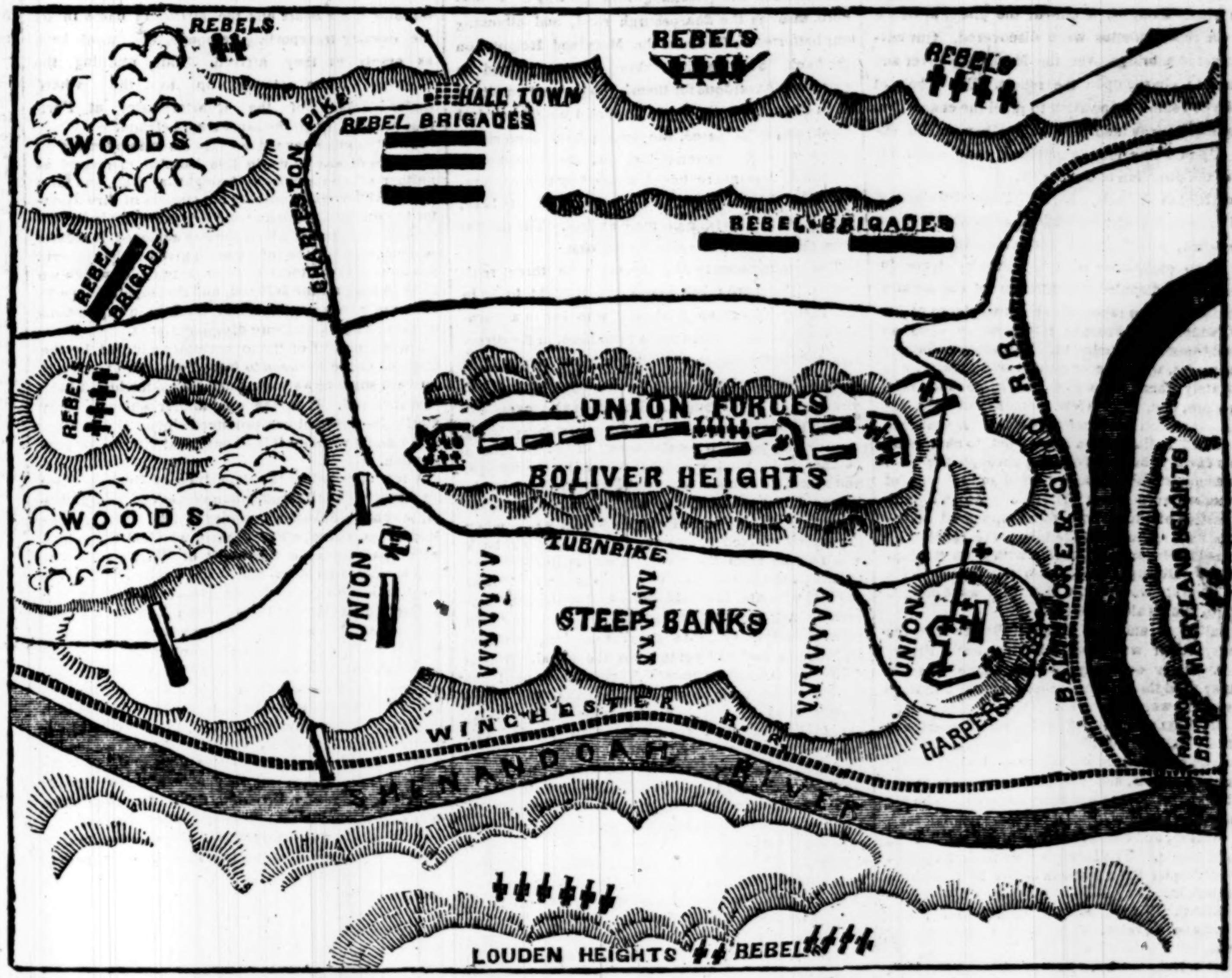
A glance at the map [which we publish to-day] will enable us to understand why it could not be held against such powerful odds. The village is situated on the Potomac, (66 miles from Washington and 82 miles from Baltimore,) where it forms a conjunction with the Shenandoah; these two rivers uniting their energies, as it were, for cutting a channel through the lofty range of mountains before them. On the east bank of the Potomac, which here runs in a southeasterly direction, are the precipitous Maryland Heights, thousands of feet high, and consisting of three distinct ranges, known as the Elk, South and Catoctin Mountains; the two former being more directly opposite the ferry. On the right bank of the Shenandoah, which flows into the Potomac from a southwesterly direction, are the famous Loudon Heights, where the guerrilla loves to make his retreat. These are also very lofty and steep.] Clustering around the base and climbing up the sides of the point formed by the junction of the rivers, is to be seen the village proper. About three-quarters of a mile up, there is a small valley extending across from river to river, and on beyond the Bolivar Heights which command Harper's Ferry. The Maryland Heights not only command Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights but the Loudon Heights and the country for miles around. Artillery planted on them have been known to do splendid execution to the distance of four miles. A few weeks since four rebel cavalrymen, who had taken up their abode in a school-house at that distance, down the valley, were entirely annihilated by a ball from the Heights.

Being well aware of the strength of this position, our forces posted, some weeks since, two 120-pounders, one 96 rifled, and four brass Napoleons part way up the mountain, in a spot which had been cleared. Recently the clearing had been enlarged, giving the guns a wider range. These seven guns were able to keep any force at bay approaching up the valley, and dismount any guns planted on the surrounding summits. As JACKSON once said, whoever held them successfully was able to bid defiance to the world. The artificial defences of the place consisted of a heavy line of earth intrenchments, with a deep trench in front, erected on the brow of Harper's Ferry proper, and extending from the Potomac nearly across to the Shenandoah. These were built, several months since, by 1,000 contrabands in the employ of the Government. There were also rude earthworks thrown up on Bolivar Heights last week, designed to protect infantry in musketry fire. In the event of our forces being driven from these, it was designed to have them fall back to the former. On the left of Bolivar Heights formidable hedge intrenchments prevented a sudden approach from that quarter.

About the commencement of the month, Col. DIXON H. MILES, of Bull Run memory, who succeeded Gen. SIGEL (Gen. SAXTON'S successor) to the command of the post, began to apprehend a forward movement by the enemy. On Monday, Sept. 1, the Eighty-seventh Ohio, Col. BANNING, was sent down with two howitzers to the vicinity of Noland's Ferry, to prevent their crossing. They took up a position on the Maryland side of the canal, which runs parallel with the river. The enemy appeared and succeeded in crossing, when Col. BANNING destroyed the canal bridge, killed five of the enemy, and withdrew before the large force with no loss. From that time, it was known that the enemy had entered Maryland, and Col. MILES began to strengthen his position at every point. His force consisted of the Twelfth New-York State Militia, Col. WARD; Eighty-seventh Ohio, (three months' regiment,) Col. BANNING; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, Col. SHERRILL; One Hundred and Eleventh New-York, Col. SEGOINE; First Maryland Home Brigade, Col. HALSBY; Eighth New-York Cavalry, Col. DAVIS; First Maryland Cavalry, Col. RUSSELL; a detachment of First Maryland Cavalry, (Home Brigade;) two companies of Fifth New-York Artillery, commanded by Capts. MCGRATH and GRAHAM; Fifteenth Indiana, and one or two more Western batteries. All of the infantry, with the exception of the three months' men, were raw troops. Gen. WHITE retreated about this time to Martinsburgh, *via* Harper's Ferry, leaving a portion of his command here. On Thursday evening, being obliged to evacuate Martinsburgh, owing to the approach of Stonewall JACKSON, the remainder of Gen. WHITE'S brigade fell back to the Ferry.

THE BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Positions of the Union and Rebel Forces.



THE FIGHT OF FRIDAY.

On the morning of this day, the enemy had begun to make their appearance, three miles away, on the Maryland Heights, near Solomon's Gap, having ascended from the rear. During the week we had advanced to the extreme top of the mountain, and constructed a barricade of trees four hundred yards in front of what is known as the "look-out," and not far from an open clearing. Col. FORD, of the Thirty-second Ohio, appointed to guard the Heights, desired very much to make the fight at Solomon's Gap, through which they would have to enter, believing that he could hold it successfully. Being, however, overruled in his wish, he deployed on Friday afternoon portions of his own and the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New-York as pickets, under Maj. HEWITT, Thirty-Second Ohio, along the mountain this side of the gap. Skirmishing commenced at about half past three, continuing until sundown. Owing to the thick underbrush, the skirmish was of a bushwhacking character, as, indeed, was all the fighting on the Heights. The Garibaldi Guards, Thirty-Ninth New-York, were in the meantime scouting still further to the left. Under cover of night Maj. HEWITT deployed his men as pickets from one side to the other of the mountain, and then went down to headquarters to ask for reinforcements, believing that the enemy would attack him in force on the morrow. He was promised two or three regiments as soon as they could come up in the morning.

Few slept that night. At daybreak the line of battle was formed about three hundred yards in front of our barricade as follows: Companies K and B, First Maryland Home Brigade, held the extreme right, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York next in order, Thirty-second Ohio front and centre, Garibaldi Guard extreme left. The reinforcements were sent up late, eight companies of the Third Maryland Home Brigade not reaching the field until 8 o'clock, and the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York not until near noon, too late to render any assistance to Companies I and H of the First Maryland Cavalry. "Russell's Roughs" advanced on foot with revolver and carabines in hand, in front of the line of battle near to the clearing. The enemy appearing on the other side, they fell back. The rebels then, about 7 o'clock, opened with musketry on the front and right, and made two partial charges, in which they were handsomely repulsed. Fighting became general along the whole line, continuing one hour. At the end of this time the rebels received reinforcements and advanced with terrific yells, at the same time beating the long roll. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York then became disorganized, and the whole line fell back to the barricade, fighting as they receded. Having reached the barricade, a new stand was made. Col. SHERRILL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, gallantly dismounting from his horse, and, with revolver in each hand, rallying his wavering troops. The balls fell thick and fast around him, but he never flinched, calling upon his boys to stay by him, until he was shot in the mouth by a musket ball, and borne to the rear. Two-thirds of the regiment rallied and fought well during the rest of the engagement. We maintained our position for several hours, Company K, of the First Maryland Home Brigade, with its handful of men, preventing a flank movement on the right. But the enemy turning our left flank, we were obliged to fall back again for some distance. The Eighth Company of the Maryland Home Brigade then coming to the support, we advanced, reoccupying the lookout. Again, however, the enemy succeeded in flanking us on the left, and we were obliged to fall back, first to the guns and afterward down the mountain.

Our large guns on the Heights commenced shelling the woods in their rear at 10 o'clock, and kept it up until 3½ o'clock P. M., (one hour and twenty minutes after the order to spike them had been given.) They were then dismounted, spiked and otherwise rendered ineffective. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. MCGRATH when commanding the guns, for the skilful manner in which he manned them. A detachment of FREMONT'S, more familiarly known as "jackass" guns, were taken to the Heights during the day and rendered valuable assistance. They were manned by Company I, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia. Col. FORD, though seriously indisposed, left his coach repeatedly to go upon the field.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the Maryland Home Brigade, who exchanged the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsport for his Captaincy, displayed much fearlessness and courage, at one time mounting the breastworks in full view of the rebels, who were close upon it. Lieut. ST. CLAIR, Company B, Thirty-second Ohio, also exhibited much heroism. First Lieut. SAMUEL A. BARES, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, showed so much coolness while endeavoring to rally his wavering companions, as to attract the attention of Col. MILES. Lieut.-Col. DOWNY, of the Third Maryland Home Brigade, was also complimented by the Colonel for his courage and skill in handling his troops. Corp. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, brought down a rebel Colonel. During the engagement, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth unfortunately fired upon one another, killing three. By a premature explosion, two members of Capt. MCGRATH'S Battery were blown to pieces. I was standing close by at the time watching the splendid firing of the piece. God deliver me from ever again witnessing such a painful sight as those mangled and disfigured bodies presented. One lived for several moments, but died as we were lifting him into an ambulance. The men who were manning the gun at the time of the accident were as follows: Gough, First Sponger and Leader, killed; Flanagan, First Sponger, killed; M'Kennedy, First Shotman; Haney, First Assistant Sponger; Gorman, First Train Tackle man; Cunningham, First Train Tackle man; Acaney, Second Train Tackle man; Thomas Gallaway, First Hand Spike man; John Farrell, Second Hand Spike man; McKenny, Powder man; Cook, First Captain; Griffin, Second Captain; Captain MCGRATH, who stood by directing the fire, was thrown to the ground, and at first supposed to be killed. He soon recovered.

While several members of Co. K, First Maryland, were taking breakfast, after the first repulse of the enemy, five different balls struck the table. W. HENIOR, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, had his hat shot off; GORDON WILLIAMS, of the Thirty-second Ohio, had his right lock of hair shot away. A rebel ball carried away a portion of the gun-stock belonging to M. H. BINGHAM, of Co. C, Third Ohio, and glancing, struck W. KOFF'S gun, of the same company.

At 4 o'clock the regiments retreated down the mountain in good order, and the Maryland Heights were thenceforward lost to us.

Who gave the order for their evacuation, I am unable to say. Certain it is, that *every soldier was ready to stigmatize its author, whoever he may have been, as a coward or traitor.* And yet it may have been best under the circumstances. Had more troops been drawn from Bolivar Heights for the defence of the large guns, our position then might have been so weakened as to invite an easy and successful attack from the enemy, who had made their appearance in that direction in large numbers.

No sooner had our troops retired to the valley before the rebels occupied the heights above the guns and deliberately commenced a musketry fire upon the village below, which was returned by our soldiers. A shell from one of our batteries posted near the bridge, however, caused them to skedaddle in quick time. Everybody retired that night, feeling that all was lost unless reinforcements arrived, and expected to be awoke on the morrow with the booming of artillery from the evacuated heights.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Morning came, but with it no signs of the enemy, (except in front.) Our guns and camps on the mountains remained just as we had left them, and yet the silence was ominous of no good. One rifled six-pounder and one twelve-pounder Napoleon remained posted at the bridge to guard it and prevent an approach from Sandy Hook below. The First Maryland Home Brigade took position near the Pontoon Bridge to destroy it should the enemy attempt to make a crossing, while a portion of the Eighty-seventh Ohio were so posted as to guard the approach from Winchester. Four twenty-pound Parrots, three twenty-four howitzers and several twelve and six-pounders were planted in the grave-yard, half-way up the hill, and behind the first line of intrenchments, to open on Loudon and Maryland Heights. They continued shelling them for several hours. The line of battle was formed on the breastworks behind the Bolivar Heights, nearly as it had been the day before, viz.: Col. D'UTASY occupied the extreme right with his brigade, consisting of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Fifteenth and Thirty-ninth New-York, Garibaldi Guard, Capt. PHELPS' New-York and Fifteenth Indiana batteries, and two sections of the Fifth New-York Artillery. Col. TRIMBLE'S Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-second and Sixtieth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, detachments of the Third Maryland Home Brigade, Ninth Vermont, (deployed as skirmishers,) and RIGBY'S Battery, occupied the extreme left. The Twelfth New-York Militia remained posted behind the first intrenchments, and a portion of Capt. POTTS' Battery were moved up to the Bolivar Heights and planted near the Charlestown road. Gen. WHITE commanded the heights, Major MCILVAINE all the artillery, and Gen. MILES held command over all the forces. Col. BANING, acting Brigadier-General, whose forces consisted of all the infantry and artillery (Fifth New-York and POTTS' Battery) behind the first line of intrenchments, continued to shell the neighboring heights. About 12 o'clock two companies of the Garibaldi Guard and two of the Sixty-fifth Ohio bravely ascended the Maryland Heights, secured some of their camp equipage, and brought down four of the pieces of artillery, which had been left spiked. This was a daring deed. On the day before a portion of the Garibaldians, who were doing picket duty, barely escaped capture, no word having been sent them to retreat. Hour after hour passed by, and no signs of the enemy appearing on the heights, we were beginning to think that they were foiled in their plans, and that the only force we should have to contend with was that in front.

The hope, however, was dispelled when, at ten minutes to 2 o'clock, they opened a furious fire simultaneously from Maryland, Loudon Heights and Sandy Hook, with howitzers. Our artillery replied with much spirit, Capts. MCELRATH and GRAHAM, of the Fifth Artillery, silencing the Loudon batteries. Shot and shell flew in every direction, and the soldiers and citizens were compelled to seek refuge behind rocks, in houses and elsewhere. The enemy opened two more guns on the Shephardstown and a full battery on the Charlestown Roads. Heavy cannonading was thus brought to bear upon us from five different points. Yet we held our own manfully until it closed toward sunset. About dusk, the enemy in front opened a musketry fire on our left, which was replied to by the Thirty-second Ohio, Ninth Vermont and First Maryland. It continued some time, when our forces were obliged to contract their lines, the rebels having turned our left flank.

An attempt to storm RIGBY'S Battery about 8 o'clock, which did fearful execution, signally failed. During the afternoon the One One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth and Thirty-ninth New-York moved down the hill to the outskirts of a piece of woods, where they took up position for the night. By some mistake the One Hundred and Eleventh fired into one another about nine o'clock, killing several. All became quiet and the men slept on their arms. During the night the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York fell

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

LETTER FROM MIDDLETOWN.

Affairs Immediately Preceding the Battle of Hagerstown Heights—The Entry of Our Forces into Frederick—Skirmishing, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Saturday Night, Sept. 13, 1862.

[The following letter, though written previous to the battle, will be read with interest.]

At an early hour yesterday morning, Gen. PLEASANTON's brigade of cavalry left Barnesville and reconnoitered the country in the direction of Frederick. One portion followed the road to Buckleytown and another pursued the road winding around Sugar-Loaf Mountain and joining the Frederick turnpike at the town of Urbana. The cavalry who proceeded to Buckleytown encountered no opposition until when within about half a mile of the place, at which point the rebel videttes were discovered. Our cavalry covered a bridge over the Monocacy River and prepared to charge upon the rebels. The rebels at first showed some disposition to repel the charge, but at length gave way and took refuge beyond the village. Upon being closely pursued, they again fell back in the direction of Frederick.

The Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana Cavalry troops took a circuitous route to Frederick, arriving near that place in the afternoon. Two companies of rebel cavalry were in Frederick, and disputed the entrance of our cavalry into the town. The rebels also had two pieces of artillery, which they brought into practice upon an open field south of Frederick. ROBERTSON's Battery of four pieces, which accompanied our cavalry, was immediately placed in position, and responded to the enemy's fire, and, after a few rounds had been expended, succeeded in silencing his guns. A squadron of the Third Indiana then attempted to charge the enemy's cavalry, but in advancing through the town they became scattered, and twelve or thirteen of their number were taken prisoners. At this juncture a portion of BURNSIDE's force appeared on the right, and as it approached the town, the rebels fled on the road to Hagerstown, taking with them the captured men. During the skirmish the rebels had a number severely wounded, which they were obliged to leave in houses along the road.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge over the Monocacy River was burned by the rebels Friday morning. They evidently had little time to spare when they fired the bridge, as three or four buildings in the vicinity were uninjured.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff rode into Frederick at about 10 o'clock this morning. A profusion of Union flags was displayed from the windows on each side of the principal streets, and the inhabitants manifested great delight at seeing our army advance. The appearance of Gen. MCCLELLAN was the signal for a grand ovation, and cheer after cheer greeted him as he passed along. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and dipped the American colors in expression of their delight.

The Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Third Indiana Cavalry, with Gen. PLEASANTON at their head, left Frederick at about 6 A. M., taking the main road to Hagerstown. ROBERTSON's and BENSON's Batteries were also in the advance. The enemy's videttes were discovered two and a half miles from Frederick, at a place called Fairview. Our cavalry charged up the road, with the intention of driving the videttes in, but in ascending a knoll, was suddenly fired upon by rebels who had stationed themselves a little beyond. The rebels also had a piece of artillery on a hill at the right of the road, and another piece at the left. They shelled our cavalry as it advanced and as it fell back, but did not injure any one. ROBERTSON stationed four pieces of cannon, under command of Lieut. HAYNES, in two positions, so as to give the enemy a cross-fire. The firing lasted about three hours. At 11 o'clock the brigade, under command of Col. HARLAND, in BURNSIDE's corps came up, and a few minutes after filed off into the woods at the right for the purpose of flanking the enemy and capturing his pieces. The enemy observed the movement and fled down the hill into Pleasant Valley. He made a stand on the right of the wood, and our artillery advancing, took a position on the left of the road. While in this position, the rebels were reinforced with cavalry, making their force 500 strong. In an hour's time the rebels were again obliged to retreat, but they made a third stand in the lower part of Middletown. A few shell from BENSON's battery caused them to again limber up and take to their heels. In their flight they burned a bridge over Chochitan Creek, under the supposition that it would cause delay to our force. But I do not believe it detained either our cavalry or artillery five minutes. The stream was easily forded, and away went the pursuers after the pursued.

The only real damage caused by the fire was sustained by a gentleman named KOOGAN, whose barn was situated in close proximity to the bridge, the flames of which communicated to and entirely consumed the barn with its contents of wheat and hay. An adjoining shed filled with hay, and a blacksmith's shop were also destroyed. It was with great effort that Mr. KOOGAN's dwelling-house, situated directly opposite, was prevented from taking fire. Miss KOOGAN, an accomplished and resolute young lady, observing the barn in flames, rushed from the house with a pail of water, and partially succeeded in staying them. While doing this, the shot and shell from the guns on both sides passed over her head and on every side of her. Mr. KOOGAN is a strong Union man, and possibly it was the intention of the rebels to destroy his property. He has sustained a loss of $6,000.

The rebels ran as far as Bolivar, when they turned to the left and went in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Our cavalry is now in hot pursuit.

During the day we have had three or four men killed and some six or eight wounded. Among the wounded are JAMES NORMAN, Company F, and B. HARRIS, Company C—both of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

In all the towns I have passed through to-day, the inhabitants are thoroughly Union. Our soldiers were treated with the utmost hospitality, the ladies furnishing them with edibles, and the men standing before their houses with pails of fresh water to offer them.

It is reported that the main force of the rebels had gone to Hagerstown. The citizens declare that they never beheld before such a ragged and dirty-looking crowd. More than half of the rebels were without shoes. They were half famished and actually snatched food from the hands of little children. Fifteen of their number were, on account of sickness and fatigue, unable to proceed further than Middletown. The citizens say that in the several skirmishes to-day the rebels had more than a dozen killed and a great many wounded.

For the past three days JACKSON and his motley followers have been robbing and insulting the people in this section of Maryland. It is to be hoped that the tide of fortune is now turned in our favor, and that the rebels will be made to pay dearly the cost of their effrontery and arrogance.

Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Possibly the rebels are endeavoring to recross into Virginia. Our force will follow them closely, and perhaps overtake them to-morrow.

WHIT.

HARPER'S FERRY BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Arrival of Our Correspondent—Preparations for the Rebel Attack—Position of the Forces—The Rebel Force at Winchester—Capture of Guerrillas, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

After the lapse of several days, your correspondent has at length reached his destination from Baltimore, which place he left last Saturday morning, for Harper's Ferry; a considerable time to occupy in getting to the distance of eighty-eight miles, yet I have considered myself fortunate in reaching this beleaguered village by any route, no matter how circuitous. Many changes have taken place since I left two weeks since. The Winchester forces, falling back here, have occupied the brow of the Bolivar Heights; the lights shining through their long rows of tents, by night, presenting a beautiful sight, reminding one of a city set on a hill. The dense thickets of the Loudon Heights have been invaded by the woodman's axe, and many a stately oak, which obscured the cannon's range, laid low. The forests have also been cleared away on the Maryland Heights for a long distance, and heavy thirty-two pounders mounted near the look-out on the extreme summit. Artillery in large quantities has been posted on the hills adjoining the village; cavalry and infantry stationed in favorable positions, and the military authorities are calmly waiting an attack, confident in being able to repulse any force which the enemy can bring. Gen. MILES, who is in command, says there is not a point where the enemy can appear upon which he cannot immediately concentrate his entire force of artillery, cavalry and infantry. There is but one way in which the rebels can hope to capture the place, and that is by coming from the way of Boonsboro, through the Sharpsburgh road, and attacking our batteries half way up the Maryland Heights, on the flank. Such an undertaking, however, would be extremely hazardous for them. To prevent an attack from the rear on these guns, which I wrote you last week, was to be feared, the woods have been cleared away on the extreme top, and the 32-pounders mounted. A single regiment, assisted by this artillery, would, in the estimation of the military officers here, keep a whole division of men at bay. The danger from this direction is consequently past.

The enemy occupy Winchester with three regiments. No more rebel troops are thought to be in the Valley, though an Irishman who lay in a cornfield at Berryville, eight miles from here, in the direction of Winchester, states that a train of rebels fully three miles long passed him on Friday, going in the direction of Martinsburgh. The enemy's pickets extended to within six miles of here yesterday, being only five miles below Sandy Hook. They stopped a butcher on the road, who was coming to the village, and seized all of his meat, paying him in Confederate notes. Eight companies of the Eighty-seventh Ohio were guarding Noland's Ferry on Friday week when the enemy effected a crossing. Their camp was back a half a mile from the river. Two companies were posted on the inland side of the canal, which runs parallel with and is considerably higher than the Potomac. After fording the river, which with our few men it was impossible to prevent so large a force from doing, they had yet to cross the canal. Details from the Ohio companies immediately fired the bridge, while their comrades prevented the rebels from coming up the river embankment by picking them off as fast as they showed their heads. The bridge was destroyed and five of the enemy killed. Our men being securely protected suffered no injury. The next day the regiment was compelled to retreat to Sandy Hook, which they did on the railroad track, thereby preventing a charge from the rebel cavalry, who hung on their rear. This Eighty-seventh Ohio, which is a three months regiment, is composed of the best kind of fighting material. Though their time is already up they express a willingness to remain as long as their services are required. Capt. HERRICK, the senior Captain, commands the position of the regiment left here. The Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of your City, which has also remained beyond its time, is also another of the regiments which will be relied upon when the fight comes. Its Colonel (WARD) is now acting in the capacity of Brigadier-General. One of his men, who is a fierce fanatic, and has been endeavoring to distinguish himself for some time, deliberately shot, through the legs a companion who was teasing him a few days since. Loading his gun in an instant he exclaimed: "Show me another man who is throwing those plum-stones." This same fellow has repeatedly been under confinement for reading his Bible while on guard. I used to see him on picket duty, with his musket in one hand and hymn-book in another. He is a strange compound, verily.

The enemy undoubtedly intended to attack this place Saturday. J. W. FRENCH, a boatman, who accidentally got within their lines in the morning, overheard conversation to that effect. FLOYD was to head the force. Information of the same character was also received from other sources; and accordingly our men were drawn up on Bolivar Heights, ready to give or take battle. From this doubtless originated the report which was published in the Northern papers on Saturday, that a severe engagement had taken place here, in which Gen. WOOL repulsed the rebels handsomely. Perhaps they have an idea of starving us out. Gen. MILES has laid all of the surrounding country under contribution, and eatables are coming in rapidly. Forty-two loads of hay, wheat, flour, &c., were brought in yesterday. The rebel farmers in the valley are learning from sad experience that the way of the transgressor is hard. Gen. MILES received a semi-official order to surrender a few days since, when he replied that he should never surrender one of his boys, bring what force they could against him. The only way of retreat is now cut off, since the rebels have occupied Martinsburgh and Hagerstown, which it is reported they did with a heavy force of artillery, cavalry and infantry yesterday. In any such emergency, therefore, we should have to cut our way through Loudon Heights or go by the way of Winchester. I however still adhere to the opinion that the rebels have no idea of occupying the upper portion of Maryland or Pennsylvania, but have made a raid simply to get up a big scare and divert attention. The Old Engine House is full of guerrilla and Confederate soldiers; among the latter are the 17 who were captured opposite here Monday afternoon.

The taking of these men by the First Maryland Cavalry, familiarly known as "Russell's Roughs," was one of the most dashing exploits of the war. They rode up immediately to the rebel pickets, within two miles of Frederick, and seized some of the prisoners from directly under the guns of the enemy. A part of them are very intelligent. I was amused in a lengthy conversation held with them last evening, at their opinions of matters North generally. "I guess you will give up now," remarked a Virginia soldier. "What do the Yankees think of onward to Richmond about these times?" inquired a large, swarthy Sergeant-Major from Louisiana. "If President LINCOLN would for once take a look over a battle-field as President DAVIS does, he would stop this war," said a member of the Fifth Mississippi, who had run away from Baltimore, his native city, to become a Confederate soldier. The same one remarked to me that JEFF. DAVIS was on the battle-field constantly during the seven days of fighting before Richmond. At Malvern Hills he stood within three feet of him at one time, and when a Lieutenant, early in the engagement, ordered a man back into his place who had fallen in the rear, he gently reprimanded him, remarking that any man who would faint at the sound of cannon was not worthy to share in the fight. I questioned them as to their opinion of our Generals and men. MCCLELLAN they unanimously agreed in saying was a splendid engineer, but no man to lead soldiers on the field, or win battles. POPE they would lynch, could they catch him. SIGEL they feared. As for their own Generals, JACKSON is their very ideal of what a soldier should be. Some of his men informed me that JACKSON did the planning, and LEE fought most of his battles for him. With the exception of one FLAHARTY, who is a deserter from the First Maryland, having formerly drilled one of the Sharpsburgh companies, they are to be paroled to-day. Large numbers of our paroled men, taken in the recent battles, are arriving daily. Six hundred reached here last week, and fifteen hundred at Point of Rocks. After being stripped of money, clothing, shoes, &c., they were turned loose, to work their way back home as best they could. Several, I am told, have died from exhaustion and hunger before reaching our lines. Capt. COOK, the popular Provost-Marshal here, provides for all their wants, and when sufficiently recuperated, sends them on their way to join their various regiments.

As I am closing this, a messenger brings me word that JACKSON and LEE occupied Boonsboro last night, and have extended their pickets to Keatsville, within three miles of Sharpsburgh, and thirteen of Harper's Ferry.

Death of Commodore Percival.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Commodore JOHN PERCIVAL, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Roxbury, this morning.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Bad Management in the Quartermaster's Department—A Flag of Truce from Fort Pulaski to Savannah—The Rebel Ram Fingal—Fugitive Negroes, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

There is a vast amount of expensive carelessness—either at Washington or at Fortress Monroe—in the management of the Quartermaster's Department. And in proof of this broad assertion, I have only to say that within the past ten days three steamships have arrived here, for the purpose of carrying several companies of the First Massachusetts Cavalry hence to Virginia, when an order was issued from the War Department, as long ago as the 26th ult., countermanding the original order to remove them. Early last week the *Star of the South* and the *McClellan* came in on the cavalry-transporting rampage, and went back as empty as they arrived. This morning the *Ericsson* came slowly up to the wharf, under orders of the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, upon the same stupid errand.

This bungling has not a single excusable feature in the eyes of any of us in this isolated command, as neither of the steamers brought a mail, and for a week, we have had nothing but rumors of dire disaster to our cause. As usual, the *Ericsson* (true to the unenviable reputation which she has achieved) brings no late papers; but the information given by her officers has increased the tortures of anxiety under which we have so long a time suffered, and the impatient everybody are to-day venting their feelings in expressions of savage anger and sore disappointment.

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the dispatch of the *Ericsson* to New-York, this evening, to forward some news from Fort Pulaski, which I have just received. It is the only matter which this very sterile Department has produced since I last wrote; and I doubt whether it is of sufficient interest for publication.

A few days before the departure of Gen. HUNTER, he directed Col. BARTON, Commandant of Fort Pulaski, to send to Savannah, under a flag of truce, one Mons. CHARTRAND, a Frenchman, who had come here with a pass from the Secretary of War, authorizing him to enter rebeldom, where his family reside. We must take it for granted that Mons. CHARTRAND was entitled to this special favor, although, from his own confession, he is a slaveholder on a large scale, having plantations both in South Carolina and Cuba, the latter of which he was inspecting when the rebellion severed his communication with his wife and children. The order was put into effect on the 4th inst. A boat, under command of Lieut. SWARTWOUT, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, left the fort early in the morning, with the planter, his baggage and a quantity of open letters destined to people at Savannah and Charleston. With a fair wind, a sail of an hour and a half's duration, brought the boat to Scribben's Point, two miles from Fort Jackson, where a rebel picket-guard of twenty men was stationed. Our people were received respectfully by the officer commanding the pickets, and after some delay occasioned by a lack of means of communication with the fort, it was finally arranged that our boat should be used in the prosecution of the mission to its result. One condition, however, Lieut. SWARTWOUT exacted. He insisted upon remaining in the boat. So they started for the fort, leaving four of the boat's crew with the rebel picket until they returned.

On the way up the river the rebel officer mildly requested that the Stars and Stripes should be taken from the staff and his flag substituted, but SWARTWOUT as mildly refused compliance, and straightway the Stars and Bars were attached to a sword and displayed, less proudly, from the lower height. The steamer *St. John's* received the truce party at a short distance from Fort Jackson, and the business having been satisfactorily arranged, receipts were signed by J. PEMBROKE JONES, "commanding the C. S. Navy." The truce boat then returned on her way to Pulaski, stopping at the picket station to put the rebel officer ashore, and to receive our own men who had remained there.

It was remarked by our soldiers that the rebels were poorly clothed, only four of them wearing shoes, which, they stated, had been taken from the feet of our dead at James Island. Another surprising matter was, that this picket, of 20, consisted of very old men and very young boys—some of the latter not over 11 years of age. Every fighting man of the South must be in Virginia.

On Monday morning last Major GREEN, of the Forty-eighth, while making an examination of the hull of the burned steamer *Emma*, observed a boat filled with people, in Right River. Not knowing who the occupants might be, he pulled toward them, finding that they were a party of fugitive negroes, twenty-three in number, in a dug-out, making their way to Fort Pulaski. All but four of these people represented themselves as having escaped from the plantation of Dr. DANIELS, which is on the Savannah River, about four miles below the city, on the South Carolina side. The others had been in Savannah until the afternoon of the day before. Their statements respecting affairs there confirm those which had been recently received. The floating battery is a leaking abortion and the *Fingal* still remains unfinished, but the work of plating her with railroad iron is still in progress. There are no troops in the city, excepting a small guard, and only only about 3,000 of comparatively non-effective men, at the encampment in the suburbs. The rebel army in Virginia having swallowed up the rest.

H. J. W.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Erection of Fortifications at Helena, Ark.—The Stoppage of Rebel Supplies—Water and Land Expeditions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

Helena is to be the base of our operations hereafter, and a large army of contrabands are employed here in building fortifications. When they are finished, the place can be held by a small force. All the movements of this army show that Little Rock is our destination. Judge PHELPS, the Military Governor of the State, is here, ready to go to the Capital as soon as the way is opened. In the meantime, every effort is made to prevent men, arms and supplies from crossing to the relief of HINDMAN. Gen. PRICE is trying all possible measures to cross the river, and strengthen the rebel forces of this State. The rebel transport *Fair Play*, which we captured on the 18th ult., was loaded with arms and ammunition for Gen. HINDMAN. It had on board nearly 6,000 guns, which are a godsend for us, many of our Western forces, the new recruits, being unarmed.

Expeditions of gunboats and transports, with forces, are constantly passing up and down the river, greatly to the annoyance of rebels who are anxious to erect batteries to obstruct the navigation of the river long enough for them to cross it. In one of these expeditions under Col. C. R. WOODS, in addition to the capture of the *Fair Play*, above-mentioned, they broke up a rebel camp of two Mississippi regiments, captured two brass howitzers, destroyed four siege guns, tore down a half mile of telegraph wire and brought it away, destroyed the railroad dépôt at Tullula, with cars and army supplies which the rebels had in store, and returned with forty-eight prisoners and cotton sufficient to pay the expenses of the expedition.

The second brigade of the First Division, under command of Col. CHARLES E. HOVEY, was sent down the river some twenty-five miles to establish a post at a place known as Old Town Landing. From this point, Col. HOVEY, whose energy and skill as an officer are unsurpassed, has made frequent raids into Mississippi, and obtained large quantities of cotton. He met on several occasions considerable forces of the enemy, had frequent skirmishes with them, but routed them promptly in every case. In all these raids he lost but one man killed and six wounded.

This indomitable and ever-restless Col. HOVEY went out yesterday, with twelve companies of infantry, to attack a force near Lyconia, about thirty miles below Old Town. We have no doubt of his success.

While I am writing, five transports loaded with prisoners, led by a gunboat and followed by a ram, are passing down the river. The bank is crowded with our men, and as the prisoners huzza for JEFF. DAVIS, our boys are making the welkin ring with cheers for Old Abe and the Union.

Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, one of your own men, now in command of the army—CURTIS being absent on business connected with the Pacific Railroad—is the special favorite of the officers and men. A vote of the officers of the army would give STEELE the position now occupied by CURTIS, by a majority of three-fourths, if put to the test.

When our sickly season is past, our old regiments filled with recruits, and our reinforcements arrive, you may look for stirring news from the Army of the Southwest.

HERMAN.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Gen. Pope and Staff in Chicago—What is Thought of Him in the West—Annual Fair of the State Horticultural Society—Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 15.

Gen. POPE and his Staff have been in this city for a few days past, having arrived on Friday morning, *en route* for St. Paul, the headquarters of his "*Siberia.*" His presence has given unusual interest to the events recently transpired in Virginia. As a matter of course, public sentiment is divided—some favoring the idea that POPE has been sacrificed to the jealousy of the officers of the army of the Potomac—while others vehemently urge his incompetency. Among the most noisy of this latter class, however, are the Vallandigham politicians; yet many "good men and true" take sides against him.

Gen. POPE's campaign in the West was eminently and uniformly successful. Wherever he had an independent command, and could act untrammeled, his promptness and energy told favorably for the Union cause. For this reason he has hosts of friends, and ardent admirers of his military career. Many of these do not hesitate to charge jealousy, and even treason in high quarters, as the cause of the recent disasters in Virginia. He is unpopular with the soldiers of the West, however, on account of his tyrannical and overbearing manner, and his extreme selfishness. His roughness and profanity have brought him into disrepute with the moral and religious portion of the people, who are disposed to admire his military qualities as displayed in Missouri and Tennessee. His position, therefore, is rather "*mixed,*" as the Western boys say.

During his stay here, Gen. POPE received the calls of hundreds of our citizens, and on Friday evening was called out by a serenade from the Light Guard Band. At the repeated and urgent calls of the crowd, he made his appearance upon the balcony of the Tremont, and spoke briefly. His remarks were mainly in praise of Western troops, and regretting that he had ever been called from his position to the command of the Army of Virginia. He intimated that he could tell a sad story in relation to recent events,—but in view of the condition of affairs, he said it were wiser and better to refrain. His tone revealed the fact that he evidently considered himself as an injured man, from some source; but he was extremely reticent about uttering complaints or criminations.

There is a feeling of despondency in the public heart, in relation to the disasters in Virginia, which no mere defeat could produce. The revelations contained in Gen. POPE's semi-official report, cause mistrust to take the place of confidence in the minds of most people. A prominent gentleman, whom I know to be a true patriot of the Lincoln school, said yesterday: "We have more to fear from our own Generals than from the rebels." Many of our soldiers go into the field with these feelings, which have a most paralyzing effect.

We want more frankness—more truthfulness—more trusting of the loyal people, at headquarters. In any other cause, confidence and support would long since have been withheld from the Government, had it pursued the course it has done. It is only the paramount interests at stake—the great peril of all that patriots hold most dear, that causes the people to endure this state of things. But the universal feeling hereaway, is that there must be a decided change in the conduct of affairs, or all is lost. Many, since the recent disasters and revelations, look upon the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and begin to urge that a longer protracting of the struggle is useless. And these are no semi-traitors, but men who have been earnest in their efforts to crush the rebellion. If there is not more energy and good management on the part of the Government and its Generals' this feeling will become, ere long, fearfully prevalent.

The Annual Fair of the State Horticultural Society has been held in this city during the past week. The show of fruit of all kinds was one of the best I ever saw anywhere. The advance made in this State in fruit-growing, within the past five years, is astonishing as well as highly gratifying. The central and southern part of the State is fast becoming celebrated for its pomological productions, and will in the course of a few years be in advance of any other section of the country. The average yield is heavy, and the fruit of the finest quality. The Floral Department, too, was a fine exhibition, principally from Chicago and the region round about. There were daily meetings for discussions, which were highly interesting and profitable.

The "World's Horse Fair" has closed—an admitted failure, financially. This is well. These "Fairs," as they are called, with their accessories, are a demoralizing nuisance wherever they are held.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church closed its session in this city on Friday afternoon. There has usually been much not very creditable clashing between High and Low Church in these convocations in our State; but the present session has been outwardly harmonious. There was, however, quite an active contest for delegates to the General Convention—the High Church Party succeeding. The communicants in this Diocese are not very numerous, there being only 3,200, according to the Bishop's report. Nearly, or quite, half of these are in this city. Episcopacy, we may infer from this, is not the *popular* religion in the West, nor even in Chicago. There have been but 415 confirmations and 35 baptisms during the year. Among other things, it was resolved to transfer Jubilee College—founded by Bishop CHASE—to Chicago, as it was not practicable to sustain it in its present location.

In military matters there is not much of importance to note. Volunteers are being still received, but they do not offer in large numbers. The several regiments in camp here are making good progress in field evolutions, but are yet without arms.

Our "Southern brethren," who have been on a constrained visit to us, and who for several months have been enjoying the enforced hospitalities of Camp Douglass, have all left for their "own sunny clime," and are, ere this, mustered into the rebel ranks, to fight us again. Only four hundred took the oath and refused to be exchanged. About seven hundred have died, and a large portion of the balance have been so far physically demoralised, that they will make but poor and inefficient soldiers.

There is but little said about politics or the approaching election. The Democrats held a State Convention the other day, at Springfield, to nominate candidates for the two or three State offices to be filled. Their resolutions are of the usual stripe. Their principal dread appears to be that traitors shall be arrested. Not much interest was taken in the affair, judging from the fact that forty counties were unrepresented. The patriotic War Democrats are indignant at the course pursued by the Convention, and will repudiate its action.

In this District, it is not settled whether Mr. ARNOLD is to have any opposition or not. There is but little said about it; but that little points to Mayor SHERMAN as the probable Democratic candidate, if any one is put forward.

Nothing new in the business line. Everything wears, comparatively, a cheerful aspect, and much activity prevails in all departments. The grain trade shows little or no falling off—the receipts averaging about 300,000 bushels daily.

Gen. Pope's Speech in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post of Saturday.

Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, now in the city, was serenaded last night at the Tremont House. During the day the General received the calls of hundreds of the citizens of Chicago, and in the evening the Light Guard Band and a band of martial music paid him the compliment of a serenade.

The affair took place about 10 P. M., and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner called thousands of the people who were anxious to hear, and curious to obtain sight of the distinguished chieftain whose name is at the present time upon every tongue. Not less than five thousand persons were assembled on Lake-street in front of the Tremont House, and the crowd was densely packed together, and impatient that the General should make his appearance. The band performed "Dixie," and the crowd grew clamorous. Loud calls were made for "Pope," and after some twenty minutes patient waiting, Gen. POPE advanced upon the balcony, amid the cheers of the multitude, and addressed the people. He said:

MY FRIENDS: I am glad to see you to-night. I am glad to be back to breathe again the pure air of the State of Illinois. It has been for many years my home, and I am glad to return to it. God Almighty only knows how sorry I am I ever left it. The State of Illinois has poured forth men to this war in a noble way, that has been attested by the bones of her children which have perished upon the battle-field. I am proud of them—I cannot express to you how proud I feel of the noble conduct of the men of Illinois. It is in keeping with the past history of the State. It was with great regret that I left the army in the West, which was not long since under my command. They were brave men and gallant soldiers. I wanted no higher position. I asked none than to be at the head of the gallant army upon whose banner were engraved the names of New-Madrid, of Island Ten, of Donelson and of Shiloh. [Applause.] I could have wished that I might have been permitted to have remained with them.

My friends, I could tell a sad story to you to-night of recent events, but it is wiser and better that I should not tell it. (Cries of "Tell it," "Spit it out," etc.) I am a soldier, and recognize a soldier's duty. My services and my life are at the disposal of the Government, and God knows how gladly I will render up both in its behalf. [Applause.] I have but little to say to you to-night. [Cries of "Go on."] I have no desire to speak of the past. Whatever wrong may have been done me, I make no complaint. This is not the place to correct. My record is before the people. The popular voice is the best judge, and with them I am willing to leave it. The man who is not willing that the public should judge of his acts—(the remainder of the sentence the reporter failed to catch.) I shall attribute this demonstration to the love the people of Illinois have for the cause, and I thank you for it, for I believe you think I am an earnest and an honest man in fighting the wars of this Government. [Applause.]

[The crowd now cheered, and the speaker was about to retire, but remained on cries of "Bring a light," "We want to see you," &c., and, while waiting for an illumination, he again addressed them.]

It has been suggested to me, and I will say it to you. For the last ten days or two weeks there seems to have been a persistent effort on the part of somebody to create the impression that there is some unkindness or difference of opinion between Gen. SIGEL and myself. It is utterly false. [Cheers.] I consider, and have always considered, Gen. SIGEL an accomplished soldier and a gentleman. There is no man who would be as little likely to do me an injustice as Gen. SIGEL. My relations with him have always been of the most friendly and cordial character. They are so this day, and are likely to be. [A voice on the balcony, "How is it between you and Gen. MCCLELLAN?"]

Three cheers were then given for Gen. POPE. Some one on the balcony then called for three cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN, which were given with a will. Two candles being brought, the crowd was permitted to gaze for awhile on the General's features, after which he retired and the gathering dispersed.

The party will leave for St. Paul, *via* the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

Gen. Pope in Wisconsin.

Gen. POPE and staff passed up the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on the 13th, en route for St. Paul.

At Milton Junction, the people learning he was on board the train, insisted upon hearing from him. He appeared on the platform and spoke briefly, saying that he was glad to be once more in the West, complimenting the bravery of the Wisconsin boys in warm terms, and adding that whatever personal grievances he had to complain of, it was no time now to speak of them when the country was in greater peril than ever before, and that he was content to leave his vindication to time.

His remarks were received with hearty cheers.—*Minnesota State Journal*, 13th.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From Red River—Fort Abercrombie Attacked—The Savages Repulsed—One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the 9th.

Messengers arrived yesterday evening from Fort Abercrombie, having left the fort on Saturday evening. The dispatches to the Governor are very urgent for reinforcements.

We have been kindly furnished by EDGAR NASH, Esq., of St. Anthony, with the following letter from Mr. R. L. BENTLEY, descriptive of the attack on Fort Abercrombie:

FORT ABERCROMBIE, Saturday, Sept. 6—7 P. M.

FRIEND NASH: We have been attacked three times, the last this morning at daylight, by about 300 Indians, as near as we can calculate. We fought until nearly noon, and had one of our men killed and three others wounded. One of the wounded will probably die before morning. After leaving us to-day, they went up to HARRIS and BENTLEY's place, and set fire to all our buildings and stacks of grain and hay. We killed a good many of them to-day, but cannot give the exact number.

We need reinforcements very much, and God only knows what will become of us if they do not come soon, as the savages come in greater numbers every time. We will fight until we die; but, situated as we are, we cannot hold out long against any great number.

We look some for an attack again to-morrow morning.

L. B. BENTLEY.

THE LATEST FROM FORT RIDGLEY.

Our latest news from Fort Ridgley comes by two gentlemen, one of whom left Friday evening, the other on Saturday morning. The former is a member of the "Cullen Cavalry Guard," and confirms our statement of Sunday morning, that Capt. ANDERSON was alive and improving. He says five balls struck ANDERSON, three inflicting wounds, and the fourth making a fearful road through all his garments across his breast.

Mr. GIBBENS, of the Cullen Guard, was alive when he left, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. BARTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of the same company, though badly wounded, were doing well.

The following members of the same company were all getting along well, and no fears entertained as to their injuries: D. M. SMITH, J. A. MALTON, G. F. TRUXALL and S. MASON.

Capt. ANDERSON had only about forty-five of his company with him at Birch Coolie, having no arms for the others. Some of these were but poorly equipped. Of his cavalry, only two horses survived the battle, and neither of these was taken from St. Paul.

Our informant states that Capt. ANDERSON and most of his men will be here soon as they can. Having now no horses, and unable to procure them there, and but few of the men properly armed, they will not be able soon to take the field. Considering their numbers, they have done their share of good work, and we regret to say have added two deaths and eleven wounded to the casualties of this terrible Indian war.

APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENT FOR AN ORGANIZED CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Hon. MORTON S. WILKINSON started yesterday evening direct for Washington to make application in person on behalf of the people of the State, to the Government, for a cavalry regiment and a battery of light artillery now in service in the army, and thoroughly drilled, to be sent at once to the State for service against the Indians; and in the event of the Government granting the requisition, the State would send out one or two regiments of the infantry now in the service here.

If the Government should consider this application favorably, the cavalry force might be on the frontier within twenty days, prepared for offensive operations; while if we are obliged to wait for our own cavalry to be organized and drilled, three months would be a short time in which to be prepared for operation.

Mr. WILKINSON is a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and going direct from the scene of trouble to Washington, can place the subject in such a light as will command the attention of the Government at once.

Restrictions on Foreign Travel not Removed.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the columns of your valuable paper, please to correct an erroneous opinion prevailing with our community, that *the restrictions generally upon travel are removed*, and that persons may freely visit foreign countries. This *is not* the case.

A few days ago I was informed by a clerk in the United States Marshal's office, [*that the restrictions were removed*,] and the facts so published. In conformity with this advice, I transmitted the required proofs to the Secretary of State for a passport for Mr. —— to go to Europe, and to-day received the following answer from the Department of State:

"Restrictions on travel abroad are not removed, the usual bond ($1,000) is required, and may be returned to this Department with the papers."

The traveling public, Mr. Editor, may rely upon the above facts. Yours truly,

J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

Funeral of Gen. Bohlen at Philadelphia.

The late train from Washington, on Thursday night, brought to Philadelphia the remains of Brigadier-General BOHLEN, who was slain in battle on the Rappahannock, on the 22d of August. They were buried on the battle-field, but a few days ago, under a flag of truce, were disinterred. The body was taken to Washington, where it was embalmed.

It was 1 o'clock in the morning before the train reached the Broad and Prime-street station. A number of gentlemen, personal friends of the deceased patriot, were there to receive his remains. The coffin was placed in a hearse, and followed by a number of carriages, was taken to Independence Hall, arriving there about 2 o'clock in the morning. It was placed in the centre of the Hall, and covered with the American flag, for which the hero had died. The funeral ceremonies took place Friday afternoon from Independence Hall. The body was interred in the burying-ground attached to Rev. Dr. SEISS's Church, in Race-street below Sixth. The escort of the military and citizens, together with a long array of carriages, was very imposing.

The Philadelphia Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

The Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, of Philadelphia, organized May 26, 1861, have published their first annual statement, and also a beautiful engraving of the interior of the Refreshment Saloon, colored with a richness which vies with the best specimens of the French School.

Since the date of its organization, the Committee have fed 87,513 volunteer and United States regular soldiers, from all parts of the Union, except the Confederate States. Owing to an exigency which presented itself, a hospital was fitted up in connection with the saloon in October last, and since then has had 150 men under treatment. The total amount of voluntary contributions received since the organization of the enterprise is $13,163 85, against an outlay in fitting up saloon, hospital, maintenance of soldiers, and other necessary expenses, of $12,860 32. In view of the fact that at the close of the war the care of the sick, wounded and permanently disabled will claim the attention of all, the Committee have applied for and obtained a charter for a "Soldiers' Home," which will be permanently organized in a few days. The enterprise is one that appeals to the sympathies of all, and we trust that it will receive the same generous support for the future that it has for the past. A colored picture of the rooms has been published, and it is for sale at the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, for the benefit of the institution.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening Mr. WALLACK reopens his beautiful theatre for the regular Fall and Winter season. To look at the bill of entertainment offered, one can scarcely believe the house has been, for more than three months of the Summer, given up by him to the temporary management of others. There is one of the (comparatively) old comedies, "The Love Chase," to be played, and the parts in it are distributed precisely as they were last May. There is Mrs. HOEY as *Constance*; Miss GANNON as *The Widow Green*; charming Miss HENRIQUES as *Lydia*; Mr. C. FISHER as *Master Waller*; Mr. MARK SMITH as *Sir Wm. Fondlove*, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK as *Wildrake*. In the company, beside, are still to be found the names of Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Morton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton. Instead of Mr. BLAKE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, certainly the next best representative of "old men" upon the stage—has been engaged. Mr. GILBERT makes his first appearance on Monday. To-morrow evening, "London Assurance" will be given, and, on Saturday, "The Wonder." The orchestra, as heretofore, will be under the direction of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. During the recess the old act-drop (which, though a fresh and lively, was not an elaborately artistic production) has been replaced by a "magnificent, new and classical" effort from the palette of Mr. BERGER. In other ways the theatre has been renovated and improved in appearance. Of course, this evening there will be as brilliant and fashionable an audience in attendance, as is usual on the occasion of Mr. WALLACK commencing a season.

IRVING HALL.—A specially attractive concert will be given this evening by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, to inaugurate the reopening of Irving Hall. Mme. D'ANGRI, Mr. WM. MASON, Signor ABELLA, Mr. A. F. TOULMIN and the Teutonia Choral Society, are announced to appear, aided by a full orchestra of sixty performers. The programme has been carefully selected and comprises some of the choicest compositions of the first masters. The main feature of interest to musical amateurs will be the orchestral and choral rendering of MEYERBEER's music to his brother's tragedy of "Struensee." Irving Hall has been superbly refitted and decorated during the Summer. The walls and ceiling have been exquisitely frescoed by GUIDICINI, and a gem of a set scene (to a new stage, erected where the platform used to stand,) has been painted by GARIBALDI. The management of Irving Hall is in the hands of Mr. LAFAYETTE HARRISON, whose popularity is as merited as it is universal.

City Politics.

To-night delegates will be elected to the State Republican Convention by such of the Districts as did not hold meetings on Tuesday evening.

The Wards above Fourteenth-street being whole Assembly Districts, voted directly for delegates to the Union State Convention, making choice of the following persons:

TWELFTH WARD, XVIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Delegates: William Dunning, Isaac B. Batchelor, and John P. Cummings. Alternates: James H. Welsh, John M. Reid, and John R. Farrington.

SIXTEENTH WARD, IXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Delegates: Hugh Gardner, Washington Smith, and Alexander McLeod. Alternates: John E. Kelly, John Jordan, and George Adams.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, XIVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Delegates: Timothy G. Churchill, John D. Ottiwell, and Isaac Sherman. Alternates: John A. Foster, Thos. Stevenson, and Amos S. Chamberlin.

NINETEENTH WARD, XVITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Delegates: Charles McCarty, A. W. Kennedy, and Lawrence Harney. Alternates: Edward S. McPherson, John Cooper, Jr., Edmund B. Seaman.

TWENTIETH WARD, XITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT:—Continental Hall—Delegates—Samuel Sinclair, A. J. H. Duganne, and Thos. E. Smith. Alternates—Bernard Hamann, Thos. Ogilve, and Edward Gilbert. Thirty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue—Delegates—Wm. R. Stewart, E. H. Reed, and Andrew Reasoner. Alternates—John McKechnie, John V. Gridley, and Jas. Turner.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, XVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Delegates—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. P. Esterbrook, and Jonathan W. Allen. Alternates—Walter B. Roberts, Gideon L. Walker, and Israel Gillett.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, XIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Delegates—James E. Coulter, Wm. J. O'Bryon, and John Boesecker. Alternates—Adra H. Underhill, Valentine Koon, and Joseph Cudlipp, Jr.

Several journals have reported Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER as Delegate chosen from the Sixteenth Ward. This is incorrect. Mr. SMITH received four more votes than Mr. SPENCER.

Assembly of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled at Baltimore on Monday, delegates from all the States except those in rebellion being present. R. W. Deputy Grand Sire MILTON HERNDON, of Indiana, presided, the Grand Sire ROBERT B. BOYLSTON, of South Carolina, being absent. The total receipts for the State Grand Lodges for the past year amounted to $7,501 88.

Journals of proceedings were received from the following State jurisdictions:

Grand Lodges.—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Northern New-York, Iowa, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Canada West, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Missouri.

From Grand Encampments.—Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, New-Jersey, Iowa, Ohio, New-Hampshire, Missouri, District of Columbia, California, Maryland.

Concerning the report from Maryland, Grand Secretary ESCAVAILLE said:

While it was not his pleasure to report an increase in the numerical strength of the Order in this Commonwealth, it was a source of pleasure and great congratulation to have to say that the utmost harmony pervaded the membership throughout the entire jurisdiction; the Lodges continue to maintain their usefulness in all the departments of the Order unimpaired, and during the year have dispensed their bounties with a more than liberal hand.

The report of the Acting Grand Sire thus alludes to the late THOMAS WILDEY:

"Of the death of our first Grand Sire, THOMAS WILDEY, you have been already apprised. On the 19th day of October, 1861, in the eighty-second year of his age, he yielded his spirit to the GOD who gave it. The one Lodge, founded by him, composed of but five members, was the nucleus around which now gather four thousand lodges and two hundred thousand members."

A Secessionist Speech in a Prayer Meeting.

At a prayer meeting held an evening or two since in a church on the east shore of Staten Island, a member responded to a call to lead in prayer by offering supplication, in behalf of the Union and the bondmen, praying that Slavery might cease to be the scourge of the nation, and that the rebels in arms against the Government might be speedily subdued, and peace restored to our borders. A Secessionist deacon of the same church rose at the conclusion of this prayer to remonstrate against the introduction of "politics" into religious services, and took the opportunity to make a speech in favor of the South. He declared that the South was not guilty of the sins laid to its charge; that it was right in its resistance to the Government, and that if any section of the country was responsible for the present condition of affairs, the North and not the South must be regarded as guilty. In short, a loyal man's prayer was made the text for a rank Secessionist speech. The fact that a large majority of the congregation consisted of men and women who do not believe in treason or adore Slavery, was disregarded by the indignant and treasonable deacon.

A Few Words on Gas.

On sundry and divers occasions we have, in a mild and gentle way, called the attention of our great Gas Companies to certain little facts already sufficiently impressed upon the public mind; but, so far as response is concerned, with no effect. In the same genial manner, and with the same genial groundwork of fact, we improve this morning's issue by asking if the Gas Companies whose stock is now rating respectively at 70 and 120 per cent. above par, really intend to carry out the cheerful programme which announces the imposition of the National tax upon the monthly bills of their customers?

It is a subject in which we are all interested, and one which, despite the great pressure upon our columns, we intend occasionally to introduce here.

The Brooklyn Company sets a noble example in this regard. It takes no notice of the daily attacks made upon it by interested parties through the newspapers, but quietly notifies such of its patrons who are in doubt upon the subject that the tax will be borne by it and not by them.

Which of our New-York companies will follow so just a course? We can but agree with a correspondent who, in speaking of this well-called imposition, says: "The minds that conceived, the tongues that advocated, and the hands that perpetrated this outrage upon the people, are a disgrace to their possessors. Here are corporations making over one hundred per cent per annum profit, dividing annually from twenty to thirty per cent., and investing the remainder in additional works, unwilling to bear the least share of the nation's burden."

The Common Council of this City has already determined to try the right of the City to assume the charters of these companies, and we hope they will do it. The gas which we now burn can be made for less than $1 15 per 1,000 cubic feet, *first cost*; from that deduct the sales of coke and tar, and the cost of the gas is reduced to a good deal less than $1.

In conclusion, the reminder that New-York is a large place, and could easily accommodate half a dozen such corporations, may not be unsuggestive to our avaricious and somewhat despotic servants.

Military Movements in the City.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The whole number of men which New-York City has to contribute to fill up the requisition made upon the States is still several thousand short. Of 25,000 required, less than 20,000 have, as yet, been obtained; but no doubt is felt by official persons, who ought to be acquainted with the matter, that the balance will be forthcoming before the Judge Advocate-General can complete his preparations for putting the draft into execution. Of the 20,000 that have enlisted, over 6,000 have selected old in preference to new regiments. Lately, especially, there has been marked tendency to join the veteran ranks of those which have already covered themselves with glory. One reason for this is that the new regiments that held out the greatest inducements to recruits have many of them marched for the seat of war; another, that only volunteers for the old regiments now receive the State and United States bounties. Strange as it may seem, though the excitement immediately attending the President's call for more troops has passed away, recruiting is steadily on the increase. There is no rush of eager thousands as in Pennsylvania, for the fear of invasion has not yet reached us; but men come in faster than ever. All the encampments in the neighborhood of the City receive encouraging accessions of strength daily, and business at the United States mustering-office in White-street is almost too pressing to be dispatched by the Government employes there. This pressure is aggravated by the complicated regulations of the State and United States Medical Departments. The duplicate examination now required is a cause of general dissatisfaction and delay, and should be remedied at once.

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

A regiment under this designation is being organized in the First Senatorial District, under authority from Gov. MORGAN and Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE. The Colonel is to be A. M. LEICHTERKOST, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-first N. Y. V., one of the most gallant and distinguished corps in the service. The interests of the New-York City Guard are in able hands, and it is expected to fill up very rapidly. Headquarters are at No. 62 White-street.

RECRUITS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY.

This morning there arrived, and were temporarily quartered at the Park Barracks, 100 recruits for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh New-Hampshire Regiments, and 70 for the Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth New-York. They are to be forwarded immediately.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Nearly $5,000 has been raised in the office of the United States Quartermaster's Department, No. 6 State-street, in response to the call made upon the officials employed there. From this fund 100 recruits have already been paid $30 each by Capt. STINSON, of the Department, under whose superintendence the contribution was collected. The balance on hand is to be used to procure forty more men for the company of the Second Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, now under command of Lieut. COHEN, formerly a clerk in the Department. No difficulty, in view of the arrangements made, will be found in procuring a much larger number of volunteers if required.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The subjoined order was promulgated yesterday, by order of Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL, now commanding the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 22D REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
EAST NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment who have not yet reported for duty, will do so immediately. The penalties for absence will be strictly enforced.

By order of Lieut.-Col. ASPINWALL.

W. J. A. McGRATH, Adjutant.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

Two regiments belonging to this Brigade, the First and Second, have already their full complement of men, one now being at the seat of war. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments are rapidly organizing, recruiting being most brisk; indeed, several companies of the Third, having obtained their minimum number of men. As soon as a recruit is enlisted he receives three dollars private bounty, and upon being mustered into the United States service the other bounties promised. The wives of all the men enlisting in this brigade will receive nearly $300, and $100 additional for each child. The fund to do this will be permanently sustained, as every member of the Police force, it is expected, will contribute a portion of his salary for that purpose. This is an excellent idea, and no doubt adds much to the inducement for men to join the ranks.

Lint and its Preparation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the inquiries and remarks of O. J. in the TIMES, the following directions as to the proper way to prepare lint and bandages are such as are approved by the United States Surgeons.

Lint, raveled from pieces of old damask or linen cloth, cut four or five inches square, laid straight, not tied, and packed firmly in paper boxes. The broken threads in a separate parcel.

Bandages, cotton or linen, without selvages, shrunk, tightly rolled and pinned. Such linen as will not ravel may be scraped.

1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 dozen, 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long.
½ dozen, 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long.
2 dozen, 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.
1 dozen, 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.
½ dozen, 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.

If pieced, the raw edges should be laid one over the other, flat, and tightly sewed. (Machines for rolling bandages can be obtained at this office at cost—50 cents.)

As to the "lot of bandage-rolls, neatly and laboriously made, among paper rags in a store in Beekman-street," it would be very desirable to know from what Society they were sent, and by whom they were sold. We know that the United States Government not only has not had an abundance of bandages, but has thankfully received all that we have been enabled to send forward.

B. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The sixteenth annual report of this Association has just been issued. In the act incorporating this Association, it was made the duty of its Executive Committee to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State—a duty which until the past year has, so far as practicable, been performed; but the failure of the Legislature to make any appropriations to defray the expenses of such examining Committee, and the volunteer contributions, on which alone the Association depends, having, as was to be expected, fallen off largely since the commencement of the war, the Executive Committee have been compelled to restrict their labors to the City of New-York and vicinity, their original field of operations. Their labors in this field, like those of former years, have been great, and have contributed largely to the great end for which prisons are instituted, which is, or ought to be, the reformation of the criminal. The faithful and indefatigable agent of the Association, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALS, has looked after the welfare of the unfortunate prisoners with his usual zeal, and not a few young men are now following respectable lives who have been saved from disgrace, or liberated from unjust imprisonment through his efforts. There are few associations which better deserve the support and encouragement of the public than this. The receipts of the Association for the past year were $1,942 10; disbursements, $1,935 25, leaving a balance in the treasury of $6 85.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the most commendable efforts of Mr. BEALS, the agent, who devotes his entire time, with great results, to the salvation and restoration of the poor sufferers for whom the Gradgrindian law has no mercy. He is a [illegible]

A HOMICIDE IN FOURTH-STREET.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening an altercation took place among some Irishmen, at No. 470 Fourth-street, during which a man named JOHN LAVENDER was so seriously stabbed in the neck with a knife, that he died almost immediately afterwards. PATRICK HARRIGAN, WM. COLEMAN and JOHN MANNING were soon after arrested by Officer DICKSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Coroner COLLIN yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the evidence showed that the wound which produced death, was caused by a knife in the hands of JOHN MANNING. The instrument was driven into the neck of the deceased to the extent of five inches, and a *post-mortem* examination, which was made by the Deputy Coroner, revealed the fact that immediate death was the necessary result of the wound. The windpipe was almost severed, and the arteries so much injured that profuse hæmorrhage soon ended life. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. MANNING, the accused, was committed to the Tombs, and COLEMAN and HARRIGAN were sent to the House of Detention.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—A pleasant affair came off in Twenty-fifth-street the other evening, on the occasion of the departure of Lieut. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, to join his regiment, he having been assigned a position as Aid upon the Staff of Gen. O. B. WILCOX. Lieut. HUTCHINS was a member of the Seventh New-York, having joined the regiment as a recruit at the time they were first summoned to the defence of the Capital—was elected a member upon their return—shared with them again the perils and dangers of their recent absence at the seat of war, and has now been appointed and assigned as above-stated—a reward for his patriotic devotion and soldierly qualities, richly merited. A few of his associates in the Seventh, desirous of testifying their regard for him, both as a man and a soldier, "improved the occasion" by presenting him with a sword, sash, belt, and holsters for pistols. The presentation speech made by a former comrade in the Seventh, was modestly replied to by the recipient of the splendid gifts, and the affair passed off to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

THE CALIFORNIA IRON-CLAD.—Mr. ERICSSON has given the name of *Comanche* to the immense iron-clad vessel now building in Jersey City, and intended to be the pioneer of a fleet for the protection of our Pacific coast. All day yesterday and to-day crowds of workmen were employed upon the vessel. She is building in the same yard as the *Weehawken*, only the latter, being on the stocks nearest the water, must be launched first. The peculiar mode of building a mailed man-of-war which, when finished in every way, can be taken apart piece-meal and transported like a portable mess-chest, is very interesting. Visitors, however, are excluded, with rare exceptions, as rebel spies have recently abused the freedom once granted of inspecting government ship-yards.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—United States Marshal MURRAY proceeded to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of releasing a number of prisoners who have been for some time past confined in that place. The order of release was received on Wednesday from United States Judge-Advocate TURNER, at Washington. The following parties were released and brought up to this City: William White, Emil Faust, Thomas Boyle, John Bouldin, Solomon B. Ellathorp and Emil Shipman. Upon their arrival here, in charge of Deputy-Marshal DEVOE, the most of them were discharged upon their taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. M. T. JOHNSON, who has for some time past been an inmate of Fort Lafayette, was yesterday afternoon transferred to Fort Delaware.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Tenth Annual Report of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, just issued, presents a full summary of the work accomplished during the past year—a work which reflects great credit upon the Association. The principal labor of the Association during the past year has been performed through the Army Committee in supplying religious reading, hymns and songs for the soldiers. The duties of this Committee have now been transferred to the "Christian Commission," an organization set on foot at the convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the loyal States. The New-York Association at present devotes its attention mainly to the supply of watchers to wait upon the sick and wounded in the military hospitals. The receipts of the Association during the year were $2,874 77, and disbursements, $2,862 46.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER IN THE CARS.—EDWARD BRYNES, a private of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiment, died in the cars between Philadelphia and Havre de Grace on Monday morning last. An inquest was held upon the body upon its arrival in Baltimore. Dr. SUMMERS, of the regiment, testified that deceased had been suffering from diarrhœa for over a month past. He had been indulging very freely in strong drink for some time past. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and eating improper food. He was fifty-four years of age and a native of Ireland. He had lived in this City a number of years.

AN EXCELLENT PORTRAIT.—Mr. JOHN INMAN, the artist, has just finished a capital picture of Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Col. Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville, the well-known *litterateur*, artist, and social favorite.) It can be seen at No. 239 Sixth-avenue. As a work of art, and a specimen of fine coloring, it is really a gem, and the likeness is life-like. Mr. INMAN is a son of the celebrated HENRY INMAN, and from the present happy effort, we should think that the mantle of the father had fallen on him.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—A subscription is on foot among the persons employed in the Custom-house for the purpose of recruiting for the Hiram Barney Rifles. The amount will reach as high as four or five thousand dollars. The Auditor's office is now removing from the old Custom-house to the new, the Merchants' Exchange building, to occupy the northwest corner room on the second floor. The papers of the Custom-house are also being transferred, preparatory to an entire removal.

QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.—To-day and to-morrow an Agricultural Fair will be held at Flushing, L. I. The facilities for reaching the Fair, of which we have given an extended notice heretofore, will be learned from an advertisement in another column.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, SEPT. 18.—Nos. 22, 34, 35, 39, 46, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 12, 17, 21, 26, 36, 38, 43, 45, 53.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE NINTH WARD.—An affray occurred in Classon-avenue, near Bergen-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of a man named JOHN ROGERS, as supposed in consequence of blows inflicted by a neighbor, named MICHAEL KEENAN. The circumstances of the case, as obtained by Coroner HEGEMAN, who made a preliminary examination, appear to be these: FRANCIS ROGERS, the brother of deceased, lives in a shanty about fifty feet distant. One of his children died on Tuesday, and a wake was held on the following night. KEENAN came to JOHN ROGERS' house on Wednesday night, and attempted to gain an entrance by breaking in the door. Mrs. ROGERS came out and alarmed the neighborhood, and KEENAN left and went to the house of FRANCIS ROGERS, where the wake was held. The deceased and his wife followed him to the house where they had some angry words, and JOHN ROGERS, accusing him of trying to break in his door, slapped him in the face. KEENAN denied the charge, and stated that he was trying to put the door on its hinges, it being a rather ricketty arrangement. Some time thereafter ROGERS started to go home and KEENAN followed him. When about forty feet distant KEENAN attacked ROGERS, knocking him down. Mrs. ROGERS, who was present, cried out that KEENAN was killing her husband, when a man named THOMAS SUTTON came up and saw ROGERS stagger and fall. He examined him and told KEENAN that he was dying, when the latter remarked that if he was not dead he ought to be, and left. ROGERS breathed his last soon afterward, and the body was carried to his residence. The police were notified and the neighborhood was aroused, but the accused made his escape. He was heard of yesterday at the east end of Long Island, and has probably been arrested before this time. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made yesterday afternoon, but no wound or abrasion was discovered. The brain of deceased was found to be congested, and in such a condition that death might have ensued any time, from the slightest cause. An inquest will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOMICIDE.—A young man named PHILIP CHRISTIAN, a member of the First Regiment Empire Brigade, was assaulted by a party of rowdies on Sunday night, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours after. A few hours subsequent to his death Coroner MURPHY held an *ante-mortem* examination, when it appeared that the assault was committed by the following named persons, who have been arrested: JOHN MORGAN, PATRICK DUGAN, JAMES DUNHAM and ANDREW DUNHAM. The body of CHRISTIAN was taken in charge yesterday by the Coroner, who ordered a *post-mortem* examination to be made. An inquest will be held to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Information was received in this City yesterday to the effect that Col. CONK'S Senatorial Regiment (the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth) had arrived at Fortress Monroe, and had been ordered to remain there for the present. Nearly 300 recruits have been sent to the Fourteenth Regiment during the past six weeks, and about 200 have left to join the First Long Island Regiment. About 50 have enlisted in the Forty-seventh, at Hilton Head, and nearly 100 in the Forty-eighth, at Fort Pulaski. A movement is on foot among the different churches to raise a Monitor Company for every Brooklyn Regiment. Three have already been raised. Measures have also been taken to organize a Central Association, with the view of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the soldiers.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—This brigade was ordered to march to the seat of war on Thursday, (to-day,) but, as all the necessary equipments have not been received, or transportation provided, it is not probable that they will start before Saturday. It is the intention of the Commanding General to march from the camp down Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, and thence to be transported on ferryboats to the railroad cars in New-Jersey.

TWO THOUSAND COUPLES.—The Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, of this City, has, during his ministration, united in the bonds of matrimony two thousand couples, many of them now counted amongst the wealthiest of our citizens. He proposes to preach a sermon to all who can make it convenient to attend, at St. Michael's Church, in High-street, on Sunday afternoon next.

PROMOTION.—Capt. NELSON SHAURMAN, the senior Captain of the Ninetieth Regiment, stationed at Key West, has been promoted to the rank of Major, in place of the late Major, who recently died of yellow fever. The Captain is now here, engaged in recruiting.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, meet this afternoon and evening, at the different places designated.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—At the present time the Morris and Essex Railroad Company are making rapid progress on their road, which intersects with the old road at East-Newark, and runs parallel with the New-Jersey Transportation Company's line over a mile. Thence it runs in an Easterly direction across the Newark meadows, over the Hackensack River to the Erie Railway tunnel, making Hoboken its terminus. The rails have been laid, but some time will be required to make the road level. Dirt trains are running daily for filling-in purposes, and it is the desire of the company to commence running over their new route by the first of January. Spacious brick buildings have been erected in Hoboken, which will be occupied as depôts and for freighting houses. The passenger depôt will be supplied with all the modern improvements for the accommodation of the traveling public, while the ingress and egress to the ferry will be arranged in the most satisfactory manner.

THE HUDSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.—The work on this new building, located on the Snake Hill Farm, between Bergen Hill and East Newark, is rapidly drawing toward completion, and from present appearances will be ready for occupancy in two months time. The building is of brick, three stories high, fifty feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and will be supplied with all the necessary improvements. When completed the building will be an ornament to the county. The cost of the edifice will not fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2523, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559. *Part II.*—Nos. 2100, 2024, 2354, 2358, 2360, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2384, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396.

Irregularity of Judgment—Service of Summons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

David McElreary vs. James Fannin.—This is a motion on the part of the defendant to vacate a judgment entered in this Court in favor of plaintiff in April, 1860, for $377 47, on the ground that no summons or complaint was ever served on him in this action. The defendant's counsel read an affidavit of defendant that the first intimation he ever had of a judgment against him was by the service of an order supplementary to an execution; also, the affidavit of one James Stevenson, who swears that on the 5th of April, 1860, he was the person served with the summons and complaint.

In opposition, the plaintiff read several affidavits going to show that the defendant, James Fannin, was personally served with the summons and complaint; the deponents swearing that they knew well the defendant, that they saw the defendant served, &c. Plaintiff's counsel also read his own affidavit that defendant, after the service of a supplementary order, had called at his office, admitted that it was all right, and promised to attend and submit to an examination. Defendant's counsel contended that his submission to an examination was a waiver of all defect of service or irregularity in the judgment, as likewise also his default on a motion for a receiver, which was granted, and undertakings thereon filed by plaintiff. The plaintiff interposed the objection, also, that no merits were alleged by defendant.

The Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

S. Sanxay for motion; T. B. Barnaby opposed.

Appeal from the Report of a Referee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Susannah B. Young vs. Gilbert F. Ackerman et al.—The defendants are the executors of the last will of David Brush, deceased, who was the executor of the last will of Catharine C. Young. The plaintiff, on the death of David Brush, was appointed executrix of the estate of Catharine C. Young, with the will annexed. The action was brought to recover the money, &c., of the estate of Catharine C. Young, in the hands of the defendants as executors, &c., of David Brush. The reference to whom the case was referred, reported in favor of plaintiff for $5,179 29, and the defendants now appeal to the General Term principally on the ground that the findings of the Referee were clearly contrary to the weight of evidence. Decision reserved.

C. H. Smith, for appellant; Marshall S. Bidwell, for respondents.

Shephard's Conviction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

The People vs. James Shephard.—The prisoner in this case was convicted of arson two or three years ago, since which time his case has been pending on appeal. It is now disposed of by an affirmation of the conviction.

The Parish Will Case—Preparing the Issues for Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—Counsel in this case appeared before Justice INGRAHAM for the purpose of settling the issues for trial by jury. The papers were submitted and decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thompson vs. Lewis.—Motion granted unless parties assent to a reference, in which case order of reference is granted, &c.

Lowore vs. Bogert et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Haring vs. Bogert et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Swords vs. Stevens et al.—The like judgment.

Before Justice Barnard.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company vs. Donnelly &c.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Leggett vs. North Middlesex Quarry Company.—Motion granted; fourth Friday in September.

In Matter of the Arbitration between Gustavus L. Haussbrict and Cornelius A. Runkle, et al.—Motion and judgment ordered.

Bartlett vs. Williams.—Motion granted.

Riddle vs. Begley.—Reference ordered.

Nason, et al. vs. Allen, et al.—Motion granted for first Friday in October.

Atwood, et al. vs. Jewett.—Motion granted.

Owen, et al. vs. Hawley, et al.—Application to vacate the stay is denied.

Before Justice Clerke.

In Matter of the Application of Ida J. Wiskeman, Infants, &c.—Order settled.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Reidenbach et al.—Motion granted without costs.

Hodsden vs. Gedney.—Order settled.

Calvert vs. Davis.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Wall et al. vs. Smith.—Order signed, (Circuit case.)

Before Justice Leonard.

Ward vs. Beebe &c.—I think the orders objected to must be upheld, and that upon the payment of the executions in the Sheriff's hands, that sum must be deducted from the amount to be collected in this proceeding; unless Beebe pays the balance to Ward or his attorney, with $25 costs of the supplementary proceeding; herein, he must submit to an examination on twenty-four hours's notice of this order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

McKenzie vs. McKenzie.—Order of discontinuance granted.

Lorned vs. Cummings.—Order for injunction and Receiver granted.

Townsend vs. The Same.—The same.

Frederick vs. The Same.—The same.

Dodge, Executor, &c. vs. Tiers, &c.—Motion denied; $10 costs allowed to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 17, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅝	25	Am. Ex. Bank	92
10,000	do	100⅝	15	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101	20,000	American Gold	117¼
36,000	do	100⅞	38,000	do	117⅛
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	29,000	do	117½
5,000	do	90¼	50,000	do ....b3.	117⅜
9,000	do	90⅛	50,000	do	117
25,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent.		10,000	do	116¾
	Notes	104⅝	25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	102
4,000	do	104½	40	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111¼
4,000	do	104¾	50	do	111¼
30,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	111	30	New-York Cent. RR.	95¾
1,060	do	110¾	470	do	95½
25,000	U. S. 6s 1 year Cer.	98½	100	Ill. Cent. RR. scrip.	64¾
2,000	Br'klyn City W. L.	105	200	do s60	64
1,000	Ohio State 6's '70.	104½	100	Erie Railway	40⅜
2,000	do	104¾	50	do	40¼
10,000	Illinois War Loan.	97	100	do s60	40½
15,000	do	96½	250	do b30	41
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	50	50	do	41
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	56	200	Erie R. Pref.	74⅛
1,000	do	55⅞	650	do	74⅛
4,000	do	55⅝	425	do	74
2,000	N. Car. State 6s.	65⅜	50	do b60	74⅜
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	47	500	do b30	74⅛
2,000	California St. 7s.	105½	200	do ....b3.	74⅛
1,000	do	105⅜	300	Harlem R. Pref.	41⅜
2,000	N. Y. Central 7s.	105	160	Reading Railroad	61¾
7,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	99	270	Mich. Cen. R.	71⅛
2,000	do	99⅛	100	do s10	71
12,000	do	99⅜	100	do s60	71
2,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.	94⅛	100	do b30	71⅛
4,000	Hud. 1st M. L. Bds.	113½	200	do b30	71⅛
10,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bs.	110	100	do	71⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. C. B.	92	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	33
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d M. Bs.	102¼	100	do	33⅜
23,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	300	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	64⅜
8,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	103⅛	100	do	64⅜
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	102½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	27⅜
1,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	92½	500	do b30	27½
4,000	do	93	1100	do	27⅛
4,000	C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	53⅜	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	123¾
1,000	do	53	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	74⅜
7,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	30⅜	50	do	74⅜
5,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	108	1500	Clev. & Tol. R.	55⅜
14,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	200	do s30	55⅜
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74¼	200	do s60	55⅜
2,000	Mil. & Pr. DuC. 1M	98	500	do b60	55⅜
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st ex.	105	200	do	55⅜
10,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		10	Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅝
	2d M. s10	83	50	do	69⅜
4,000	do	83½	150	do	69⅝
5,000	do b30	83¾	50	T. H. & Rich. R.	125
1,000	do	83⅜	250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
10	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	93⅜	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	39

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	100⅞	25	Shoe & Leather Bk.	98
10,000	do	101	250	Erie Railway	40⅜
7,000	U. S. 5s, '65	96	50	do	40⅜
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		300	do b30	40⅜
	Notes	104⅝	300	Erie R. Pref'd b30	74
15,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98⅛	250	do	73⅞
40,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	111¼	250	do s10	73⅞
7,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	112	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	69⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	99⅞	200	Harlem R.	16⅜
5,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '77	102⅜	35	do	16⅜
1,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	93	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	74¼	100	Reading Railroad	61⅜
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. &		100	do b60	62
	Chic. 1st M.	98⅜	350	Mich. Cen. R.	71⅛
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. &		200	M. S. & N. In. R. b30	33
	Chic. 2d M.	83	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	64⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	117⅛	100	do	64⅜
25,000	do	117⅜	130	do	64⅜
70,000	do	117⅜	6	Panama R.	142
65	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	112	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅜
50	do	111⅞	400	Clev. & P. R. b30	27⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅜	100	do	27⅜
100	do	95⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of August, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present our usual tables of the Trade and Gold movements of the port for eight months of the calendar year:

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of August were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10,289,427
In Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,939,721
In Free Goods	982,992
Total entered in August	$14,212,140
Against entries in August, 1861	7,836,376
Increased Importation	$6,375,764

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver Coin of the value of $92,703, against $1,049,552 in August, 1861. The value of Foreign Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $2,386,604, or $553,117 less than went into Bond; so that the amount of Goods actually marketed in August is $13,659,023.

The Export Clearances to Foreign States during the month of August were:

In Domestic Produce		$13,046,389
In Foreign Goods reëxported		673,780
In Gold and Silver		3,713,532
Total clearances, August, 1862		$17,433,701
Against August, 1861—		
In Produce	$9,652,301	
	243,547	
	3,600—	9,890,448
Increased exportation		$7,543,253

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past eight months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000	$19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
May	14,138,000	11,462,000
June	12,275,000	7,263,000
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
Total 8 months	$119,484,000	$92,727,000
Foreign Specie	825,000	33,956,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
May	9,838,000	10,856,000
June	10,049,000	10,270,000
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
Total 8 months	$86,101,000	$80,684,000
Foreign reëxported	5,110,000	5,832,000
Together	$91,211,000	$86,516,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	2,658,000	59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,165,000	129,000
June	9,868,000	244,000
July	8,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
Total 8 months	$40,758,000	$3,265,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	1861. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$86,101,000	$80,684,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	5,110,000	5,832,000
Specie	40,758,000	3,265,000
Total	$131,969,000	$89,781,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1861. From Jan. 1.
January	3,351,657	2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
May	4,707,924	979,145
June	4,664,927	855,062
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
Total eight months	$37,042,781	$14,213,746

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862. From Jan. 1.		1861. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 4	$710,842	Jan. 3	$1,455,385
Jan. 14	885,923	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 25	602,767	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Feb. 14	614,146	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 25	759,246	Feb. 25	1,056,426
March 6	679,071	March 5	855,775
March 16	677,058	March 18	815,520
March 25	486,366	March 25	699,597
April 3	586,627	April 3	996,445
April 19	617,279	April 12	1,110,231
April 23	629,511	April 24	884,577
May 5	623,158	May 4	868,619
May 14	484,019	May 10	755,102
May 23	604,682	May 25	354,115
May 31	227,911	June 2	373,211
June 8	553,035	June 12	681,659
June 16	352,391	June 24	1,007,196
June 22	612,461	July 4	811,368
June 30	391,016	July 15	1,244,000
July 7	641,455	Aug. 2	2,128,242
July 15	441,179	Aug. 13	944,568
July 24	878,834	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 4	964,422	Total 8 mos.	$23,427,175
Aug. 20	21,165		
Aug. 24	1,084,611		
Total 8 mos.	$15,964,075		

The Stock Market was feverish throughout the day, under various and conflicting war rumors. The news of the surrender of Harper's Ferry is believed to have been in private hands yesterday, causing the reaction of [illegible] ₱ cent. noticed in our last report. When this news was made public through the morning papers, the market rather recovered under it, and parties who sold short yesterday on "early information," were scarcely able to cover their contracts to profit. At the early Board, some of the Railways went up nearly as high as the best prices of yesterday morning. The highest sales of Erie Preferred yet made were reported at 74½, and the Erie Common Stock was done again at 41⅛@41½ ₱ cent. The price of Gold, which left off 117⅜ yesterday afternoon, fell off to 116⅞@⅞ ₱ cent., while the Government Securities showed rather more firmness. The Railway Bonds were also firm. In the Western Road Stocks a large business was done in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, at 27⅜@½ ₱ cent., and the demand for this stock was continued at the same figures at the Second Board. There was also a liberal business in Cleveland and Toledo at 55⅜@⅞ ₱ cent., and as the close of the current half year of the Road draws near, there seems to be a good degree of confidence in another 3 ₱ cent. dividend, or at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum. The other Western shares were fairly supported, sympathizing with New-York Central and Erie.

Soon after the adjournment of the early Board, the usual daily season of War rumors set in to the Street. The first batch extremely favorable, the second bad, and both equally unsupported by any reliable information to the Press or the news rooms. These contradictory reports continued to affect the market to a partial degree to the close of the Second Board, causing Gold to advance to 117⅜ ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon prices turned rather in the upward direction on stocks, while Gold left off at 117⅜@½ ₱ cent. Further large sales of Toledo at 55⅜@⅞. The following are about the last prices:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	95⅜	95⅜	Pacific	111⅜	112
Erie	40⅜	40⅜	Panama	142½	142
Erie Preferred	73⅞	74⅛	Missouri	47⅜	47
Rock Island	69⅝	69⅜	Tennessee	50	50
Galena	74	74	U. S. 5s, 1874	90⅜	90
Mich. Central	70⅜	71⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅝	100⅝
Mich. Southern	32⅜	33	U. S. Notes, C. H.	110⅜	111⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	63⅝	64⅜	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	104⅝	102⅝
Illinois Cen.	64	64¾	Bills on Lond'n	129⅜	129
Toledo	55⅜	55⅜	Gold	117⅝	117⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	90⅝
Merchants	97	Bank of North Amer	96
Mechanics'	103	Hanover	80
America	106	Metropolitan	98
State of New-York	93⅞	East River	82
Commerce	92	Shoe and Leather	97⅜
Com. Scrip Stock	90	Commonwealth	82
American Exchange	92	Park	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Re. Estate	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc.	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	53
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30⅜
N. Y. 7s, '76	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
Erie firsts, '68	114	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	38
Erie seconds, '79	113	Lack. & W. Bonds	103
Erie thirds, '83	104	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	111
Erie fourths, '80	99⅜	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	108
Erie fifths, '88	94⅜	Tol. & Wab. firsts	92⅜
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	91	Tol. & Wab. seconds	74⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	82
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	97⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Hudson Converts., '67	92	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	108⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	102⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97
Harlem thirds, '68	90	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	102
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69-'72	106	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	105
Mich. C., s. f. 8 ₱c. '82	113	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96⅜
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱c. firsts	110	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. secs	90	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 3ds	59
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	103⅜	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	102⅜	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	92
St. L. & T. H. firsts	93	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	82
T. H. & Alt. seconds	98	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	62⅜
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	23⅜		

Since the Boston steamer mail Exchange is unsettled, and Merchant, as well as Bankers' Bills on England are difficult to quote, owing to the frequent and violent fluctuations in Gold, Bankers' may be called 129@129½ at the close of the day. United States Notes of the Custom-house issue have further advanced, and sold at 111@111½ ₱ cent. The Customs were again large—$291,000. There is no change in the rates for Money. The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts $3,167,243, payments $3,127,304, balance, $8,161,732.

The following are the latest quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 William-street, for Gold, &c.

American Gold	$1 17⅜	Amer. Silver	$1 14
Sovereigns	5 70	Five Francs	1 07
20 Francs	4 45	Mexican Dollars	1 20
10 Guilders	4 50	Spanish Dollars	1 25
10 Thalers	8 50	English Silver, ₱ £	5 40
Patriot Doubloons	17 75	Ger. & Fr. Crowns	1 13
Spanish Doubloons	18 50	Sp. & Mex. Qrs. ₱ oz	1 35

The following are THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency to-day.

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-5	Ohio and State Bank, Ind.	⅜
New-York State	⅜	Illinois and Wiscon	1@50
East New-Jersey	1-5	Missouri	1@20
West New-Jersey	⅜	Michigan	⅜
Pennsylvania	⅜	Canadian	12c. premium.
Philadelphia	1-5	U. S. Dems.	'd10@10⅜c. pre.
Baltimore	⅜		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 9,877 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 465 bags Corn Meal, 140,452 bushels Wheat, 75,138 bushels Corn, 30,253 bushels Oats, 1,745 pkgs. Provisions, and 976 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 42 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 145 bbls., including 136 bbls. Pots and 9 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in fair demand at full and buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, and 1,500 bags have been sold, but particulars have not been disclosed: We quote: Java, 26½c.@27c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra at 21½c. @23½c.; Rio at 21c.@22½c.; and St. Domingo at 21c. @21½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request at 56c.@ 57c. for Middling, ₱ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are firm at $3 75@$4 43¾ ₱ cwt. The inquiry is mainly for George's Bank which are scarce. Mackerel are in fair request, including small No. 1 at $9 50@$10; do. No. 2, $6 75@$7, and do. No. 3, at $3 75@$4, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are inactive. Smoked Herring are quite scarce and held above the views of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 05@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40 @$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@ $5 90, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@	$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@	5 65
Superfine Western	5 05	@	5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@	6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@	6 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	6 90

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 1,475 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving gradually. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 @$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, chiefly for shipment, at rising prices, for sound lots, especially of Red (Winter) Western. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 243,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 45 @$1 52, the latter rate for choice in barrels; White Western, $1 37@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 27 @$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@ $1 26½; Green Bay Spring at $1 19@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, at $1 09@$1 17; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 15, and White Kentucky, at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively request, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 171,000 bushels, at 58½c.@60c., chiefly within the range, for shipping Mixed Western: 53c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 44c.@52c. for unsound do.; 65c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 75c.@83c. for sound, ₱ bushel; sales, 6,100 bushels. Oats are in active request, including Canada, at 53c.@58c.; Western, at 50c.@ 58c.; and State at 55c.@60c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal, Jan. 1, to

	Sept. 11, 1862.	Sept. 15, 1861.	Sept. 20, 1860.	Sept. 22, 1859.
Flour, bbls.	771,922	620,270	366,113	329,137
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,682,164	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	77,760	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,744	[illegible]
Peas, bush.	235,274	[illegible]	289,361	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	1,961	[illegible]	5,618	609
Oats, bush.	9,760	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exports of Breadstuffs from Montreal since Jan. 1, 1862, via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston.

	Sept. 11, 1862.	Sept. 15, 1861.	Sept. 20, 1860.	Sept. 22, 1859.
Flour, bbls.	410,124	428,897	144,504	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	4,338,562	3,717,882	898,232	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	761,335	240,535	24,387	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	....	600	20	....
Peas, bush.	466,037	1,307,681	562,903	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	2,620	29,011	18,016	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	....	302,525	108,315	[illegible]

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 13.

	1861. Rec'pts.	1861. Shipm'ts.	1862. Rec'pts.	1862. Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls.	44,638	16,052	38,573	36,297
Wheat, bushels	602,949	731,875	379,715	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	970,160	1,170,583	1,117,660	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	4,683	—	21,248	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	3,321	8,670	16,391	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	149,298	131,167	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago—Jan. 1 to Sept. 13.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	22,666,476
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	350,028	[illegible]

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago—Jan. 1 to Sept. 15.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	943,658	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	9,223,335	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	16,770,379	20,101,154
Oats, bushels	1,429,777	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	264,048	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	144,135	[illegible]

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Sept. 15, 1862.

Flour, bbls.	20,000
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	2,566,851

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, at 60c.@ 75c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been freely offered, and have been in very moderate request, at 14c.@18c. for new, and 12c. @16c. for last year's crop, ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 05 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in very moderate request, at generally declining rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 160 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 46c., Barbados at 38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 33c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations. Sales, by auction, 131 bbls. Tar, including 73 bbls. Newberne, at $9 75@$10; 50 bbls. Wilmington at $11 50@$12; and 8 bbls. Pennsylvania at $14 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, at $11 37½@$11 62½, closing at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in limited demand, at firmer rates. Lard continues in good demand, at steady rates: sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 9c.@9⅞c., and small lots of very choice at 10c. ₱ ℔. Beef has not varied; sales 240 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in lively demand, at 7c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

SALT—Has been freely offered and purchased, including Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 05, and do. Ground at $1 05 ₱ sack; also Turk's Island at 30½c. @30½c. ₱ bush.

SALTPETRE—A limited business has been transacted in Crude, chiefly at 13c. ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Are quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in active request and sales have been made of 2,750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8½c.@10½c.; Cuba at 8½c.@9½c., and Porto Rico at 8½c.@9½c.; also 135 boxes Havana at 8c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, part at 32c.@ 32½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, though shippers have decidedly had the advantage. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@13d. Corn, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 7-16d. ₱ ℔.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@15d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with Wheat, at 15½d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship hence from Baltimore to Bristol, Guano, 42s. 6d.; a Mecklenburg bark, 330 tons, to Lisbon, 17,000 Wheat, 15d. in shipper's bags; a ship, 1,194 tons, here and one, 899 tons, at Boston, both hence to Acapulco, Coal, about $15; one, 999 tons, at Boston, hence to Panama, Coal, about $14 50; one, 916 tons, at Boston, hence to San Francisco, Coal, about $16; a bark, 236 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $7 50; a brig, 171 tons, from Machias to St. Thomas, Lumber, $10; a Br. brig 177 tons, to Laguayra, Maracaibo and back to New-York, $1,700; a Br. brig, 150 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₱ bbl., thence from Turks Island to New-York, Salt about 9c.; one, 160 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $2,275; a schooner, 160 tons, from Bangor to Bermuda, $1,200; a bark, 313 tons, to Marseilles, Petroleum; one, 405 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and a brig, 203 tons, to Zaza and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liver. pool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liver. pool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF GEORGE LISCOMBE PRICE formerly in the Excise in Ireland, believed to have sailed in the *Shannon*, bound from Liverpool for New-York, on the 2d of June, 1851, will apply to Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM WILSON, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Solicitor, he will hear of something to his advantage.

BRIDGET GREEN, OF SLIGO, CALL AT No. 119 Baxter-st. CATHERINE WHITE is there.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Never before sold so low. Good second-hand pianos for $35, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, No. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK. All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF ROSE, NEILL & DIMOND has this day made a general assignment to the undersigned, for the benefit of their creditors. Those indebted to that firm will make payment to me; and those to whom the firm is indebted will please present their claims to me, at my office, No. 14 Vestry-st., in the City of New-York, without delay.

JAMES C. GRIFFIN, Assignee, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1862.

FOR $100 BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK Pay, Prize Money, &c. Apply to SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

N. B.—Send or call for our circular containing full instructions.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY SEPT. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Love Chase.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Claude Marcel. Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—The French Spy.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. Peter Piper Pepper Podge.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—Collection of Paintings—Page's Venus.

IRVING HALL—Grand Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only account of the battle fought on Tuesday, near Sharpsburgh, comes to us by way of Harrisburgh, and is too brief to enable us to judge of the character of the struggle, further than that it must have been a most desperate one. It closed without a definite result, though it is reported by way of Washington that our army rested for the night on the battle-field, with the expectation of renewing the engagement yesterday morning. It was renewed, as expected, and the rumors which have reached us—they can hardly be called anything better—indicate that the fighting all day was most terrific. Our right wing rested on Sharpsburgh, and our left this side of Antietam Creek, near Paterstown, (probably Petersville, opposite Harper's Ferry.) All the dispatches agree in stating that the rebels were being hard pushed, and falling back. We hope to-day to be able to announce the result of this, the greatest battle of the war.

A dispatch received early this morning, dated at Harrisburgh, 10 o'clock last night, announces that Gen. McClellan has achieved a glorious victory, no details of which had yet come to hand.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Dranesville, leading to the supposition that one of our columns had encountered the rebels in that neighborhod. It is understood that Gen. Sigel, with a heavy National force, is operating on the south side of the Potomac.

Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of Gen. McClellan's army, telegraphed yesterday from Buckeyestown, near Frederick, Md., to the Surgeon-General, at Washington, for large quantities of hospital and medical stores, and for surgeons. Dr. L. represents the necessity as urgent. Surgeons were to leave last evening in a special train, and stores would be forwarded as rapidly as possible. A call has also been made for volunteer surgeons from New-York, Philadelphia, etc.

Our special correspondent, who escaped from Harper's Ferry under cover of night, arrived in this City yesterday morning. He witnessed the engagements from beginning to end, and left Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. Skirmishing commenced on the Maryland Heights on Thursday afternoon, continuing three hours. The battle was renewed again on Friday morning, at daybreak. Our forces held their ground until about noon, when, being flanked on the left, they were compelled to fall back to the large guns. Not long afterward these were spiked, and the whole command retreated down the mountain. On Sunday the enemy commenced a fierce cannonading from the Maryland and Loudon Heights, which was replied to by our forces. It continued until sunset, our guns holding their own in fine style. During Sunday night the rebels planted more guns, and in the morning opened in all directions upon our forces, drawn up in line of battle on Bolivar Heights. It appeared useless to contend against such overwhelming odds, our forces being surrounded by 100,000 men, and seven different batteries firing upon them. The white flag was raised at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock. But a few moments later Col. Miles was struck by a piece of shell, which carried away his left thigh. The terms of capitulation were remarkably liberal—the officers being allowed to go paroled, with sidearms and private property, and the privates with everything save equipments and guns. The commands which surrendered were:

Col. Downey, 3d Maryland Home Brigade	600	9th Vermont	800
Col. Malesby, 1st Md. Home Brigade	900	65th Illinois	850
115th New-York	1,000	Grahm's Battery	110
126th New-York	1,000	McGrath's	115
39th New-York	530	15th Indiana	143
111th New-York	1,000	Philips' N. Y. Battery	120
125th New-York	1,000	Potts' Battery	100
32d Ohio	650	Rigby's Battery	100
12th New-York S. M.	500	Scattered companies	50
87th Ohio	900	Officers connected with Headquarters & Commissary Dep't.	50

The following guns were surrendered:

12 3-inch rifles.	4 12-pound howitzers.
6 James' rifles.	2 10-inch Dahlgrens.
6 24-pound howitzers.	1 50-pound Parrott.
4 20-pound Parrott guns.	6 6-pound guns.
6 12-pounders.	

Three hundred and fifty will cover our loss in killed and wounded. Col. Sherrill, of the Twelfth, was shot badly in the mouth while gallantly urging forward his men. Several other staff and line officers were killed and wounded.

It is asserted by the Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore *American* that Harper's Ferry was recaptured from the rebels by Gen. Burnside at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the rebels flying with such precipitation as to cause them to leave behind the most of the plunder they had captured. Nearly all the guns and arms were secured by our forces, together with a number of rebel prisoners.

We receive a report by way of Boston that Charleston has been invested by our gunboats, and that "Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage." This information is contained in a letter written on board the U. S. Steamer Bibb. The day of reckoning for Charleston is probably near at hand.

So far from the fortification of Cincinnati being abandoned it is pushed forward with the utmost vigor. A "Black Brigade" has been organized, consisting of the colored men of the city, who are throwing up earthworks with marvelous celerity and earning $1 50 per day for their labor.

Surgeon-General Hammond yesterday issued an order directing Medical Inspectors Collum, Mussey and Humphreys to proceed immediately to an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the army under command of Gen. McClellan; the manner in which the medical officers perform their duties, the state of the supplies, the action of all factors capable of causing disease or discomfort, and such other points as may be necessary or important.

GENERAL NEWS.

A frightful explosion occurred yesterday at the United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by which seventy-five or eighty lives were lost. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but no doubt is entertained that it was accidental.

The Board of Education spent last evening in discussing a report of the Committee on By-Laws, regulating and equalizing the teaching of special subjects in all the schools. Without taking any definite or final action, they adjourned in the midst of a parliamentary squabble.

A few days since the Norwegian brig *Sleipner* took leave of Chicago, and started on her homeward voyage across the Atlantic. A salute was fired for the vessel as she left the city, the National songs of Norway and America were sung, cheers were given for the *Sleipner* and her Captain, and for a direct future intercourse between Chicago and *gamle Norge*. Steps have also been taken to build a vessel expressly to trade between Bergen and Chicago, and next season will witness the inauguration of a direct commercial line between the two cities.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of James Shephard, convicted of arson at the Sessions, has been disposed of by an affirmation of the judgment of conviction. The Jefferds case goes over for the term, the papers not being printed.

At Chambers of the Court, before Justice Barnard, Mr. John A. Henry, United States Assessor for Morrisania, and Danl. W. Smith, Assessor for North Castle, Westchester County, appeared, and took the oath of office.

The Stock Exchange was feverish, yesterday, under various war rumors, but finally closed firm at the full rates of Tuesday. Gold 117¼. Exchange 129@129½.

The rise in Gold and decline in Freight encouraged shippers to buy the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn were firmer. Oats were also much dearer. Sugars were in active demand, as were also Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Lard, Butter and Cheese. Pork, Beef, Cotton, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Hops, Iron, Tin, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone and Naval Stores were sparingly dealt in. A moderate demand prevailed for Candles, Laths, Molasses, Teas, and Whisky. Shiproom was more abundant and the freight market decidedly lower, yet not remarkably brisk. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great Battle of the War.

At last our Generals in the field seem to have risen to the grandeur of the National crisis. The desperate attempt of the rebel leaders to force their way into the heart of the North, has been fairly met with the whole strength of the National armies before Washington, and before the sun goes down upon this day we shall learn the issue of the greatest battle ever fought upon American soil—a battle which, in the numbers of the troops engaged, in the fierce energy with which the prize of victory has been contested, and in the tremendous importance of that prize itself, must take its place among the grand decisive conflicts of history.

In the absence of anything approaching to full and coherent details of the scene and scope of this great contest, it is impossible for us to attempt any systematic view of the movements by which the action was brought on; but thus much it is, we think, safe to say, that by noon of yesterday the National army under Gen. McClellan, numbering 100,000 men, had become engaged along its whole line with the combined and concentrated rebel forces of Gens. Lee and Jackson, in numbers certainly not inferior to our own.

The battle, raging apparently from a point near Sharpsburgh to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, was under circumstances and in a position which make it next to impossible that the result of the conflict should be anything less than decisive of the fate of one or other of the opposing hosts. The fortunes of the fight, though wavering and uncertain through the earlier portion of the day, were steadily inclining to the National advantage, and down to 2 o'clock P. M., (the hour of our latest authentic intelligence at this present writing from the immediate scene of action,) the hope of victory was plainly with our army. Should this hope resolve itself into glorious certainty, the direct fruits of our triumph cannot easily be overestimated. All of the broken army of the rebels which is not destroyed or captured upon the field must be rolled back in confusion upon a country through which it will be extremely difficult for any considerable part of it to make its way in order to Richmond. The stake for which Lee and Jackson have played this desperate throw being lost, involves the loss of more than arms, men and prestige. It involves the overthrow of the rebel cause in Virginia, the fall of their capital, and the direct transference of the war to the very heart of the South, breaking up, as it must, the strength of their advance upon the West. Upon the contingencies which attend a different issue of the day, we will not now comment, preferring to hold such an issue among the things that must not be. One thing alone is certain. We await this day's tidings, which, whatever be their import, must stir the national heart to its depths, and bring home to us all with fresh and terrible force the greatness and the gravity of the days in which we live, and of the work to which the nation now stands irretrievably committed.

A Cry for Salt.—Gov. Letcher has called together the members of the Virginia Legislature in a grand Convention on the question of *salt*. The people are without the saline savor, and legislative wisdom is invoked to provide ways and means whereby they may get a supply. While they are about it, perhaps it would be worth their while inquiring how much salt it would take to preserve the putrescent carcass of rebellion from total corruption.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

One of the most disastrous blows inflicted upon the Union cause—though happily it has already been partially relieved by the recapture of the position—was the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels on Monday morning last, after it had resisted a vigorous assault for three days. Our special correspondent, who was present during the whole siege, and who was surrendered with the rest of the Union forces, succeeded in making his escape on Monday night, and gives in another part of this morning's paper a very detailed and complete account of the whole affair.

It will be seen from this, that by this surrender the rebels captured not far from *twelve thousand* Union troops and *fifty* pieces of artillery; while we learn from other sources that military stores to the value of over a *million* of dollars were also suffered to fall into the hands of the enemy. Of the guns, only *seven* were spiked, while no attempt whatever was made to destroy the large quantity of supplies which had been collected there.

Of the defence made by Col. Miles, there is little to be said. So far as personal courage was concerned; he left no ground for complaint. When the enemy came upon him he resisted until every commanding position had been successively occupied by the rebels, and he saw their batteries planted in such a manner as to render the entire destruction of his command only a matter of hours. The moment he saw that he could not resist with any hope of ultimate success, he surrendered. He stated in his own defence that he despaired of reinforcements, for which he had sent repeatedly to Gen. McClellan, dispatching no less than *six* couriers on Saturday alone, and that further resistance would be only useless slaughter. But there is something very significant in the fact stated by our correspondent, that the news of the surrender was received with intense and universal indignation by the great body of the soldiers under his command. Both officers and privates, as they descended the hills and came into the town at the summons of the white flag, vented freely their mortification, in bitter personal reproaches and execrations of the commanding officer. This fact is by no means conclusive against the necessity of the surrender: but it does show that the army itself had not begun to appreciate so keenly as did Col. Miles, the peril of instant and overwhelming destruction which alone could justify such a step.

Whether the place would have been relieved by a reinforcement if it had held out a little longer, our information is not complete or precise enough to enable us to say. We understand that on Saturday, in reply to distinct orders from Washington, Gen. McClellan telegraphed to headquarters that reinforcements would reach Harper's Ferry *that night*. Gen. Franklin, we presume, was sent to his relief,—but, either in consequence of having encountered the enemy on his way, or of some other obstacle, he was at least *thirty hours* behind the time at which his presence was promised.

The radical and fatal mistake of Col. Miles was in not preparing for this attack. Although it had been perfectly evident for a fortnight that the rebels would attack his position, he made no serious or adequate preparations for resistance. The place is commanded by Bolivar Heights, immediately in its rear, and by Loudon Heights on the opposite or south side of the Shenandoah;—and both these are commanded by Maryland Heights on the east side of the Potomac, which are considerably higher than either. Col. Miles had abundant time and opportunity to make each of these heights impregnable. *Upon them*, clearly, his main strength by way of preparation should have been expended. He had heavy guns enough to fortify them all,—and yet a very large part of these guns were placed immediately in the town—just under Bolivar Heights, where they could scarcely be of the slightest service; while he made no attempt to occupy Loudon Heights, and did nothing whatever to fortify the key of the whole position, Maryland Heights, except to place upon it a battery of seven guns, which, unprotected by earthworks, or defences of any kind except a feeble barricade of fallen trees, speedily fell into the hands of the rebels, who thus became masters of Harper's Ferry. It seems incredible that Col. Miles, a trained and experienced soldier, should not have appreciated the importance of preparing to hold these Heights; and yet it is still less credible, that if he did appreciate it, he should so entirely have neglected to do it. His own life is the terrible personal penalty of his default.

Unhappily, Col. Miles failed to destroy the pontoon and railroad bridges across the Potomac, and over these viaducts immense reinforcements poured to the rebel army—reinforcements, the result of which must have been felt in the conflicts of the past two days at Sharpsburgh.

It will be observed that while the number of troops surrendered was over 11,000, the number of killed, wounded and missing is somewhat less than 300. The fact that there seems to be now authentic news that Harper's Ferry was repossessed by our troops on Tuesday evening, does not relieve us of the disgrace of the surrender, or the serious injury it inflicted upon our cause.

Charleston Assailed at Last.—A piece of intelligence from the United States steamer *Bibb*, transmitted by way of Boston, raises the hope that Charleston is at length to be attacked; it even goes so far as to say that Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell from our gunboats.

This is gratifying news, though at this date it will hardly awaken the kind of sensation it would have inspired a year ago. Charleston now occupies a much smaller share of public attention than it did in the first stages of the war, initiated in its historical harbor. But, if we have lost our old sentimental interest, we still have a very lively *practical* interest in the capture of Charleston. It is through this port that the rebels have received three-fourths of all their contraband supplies; and it is claimed, though probably not with truth, that since the blockade the commerce of Charleston has been actually greater than at any period since the Revolution. It is not that our blockading force is not very strong there, for from six to thirteen steamers are kept constantly on the look-out. But the fact is, as skilled hydrographers assure us, that, from the number and intricacy of the channels leading into Charleston Harbor, a perfect blockade, short of laying the steamers stem to stern across the entire entrance, is absolutely impossible. The possession of the harbor itself, therefore, becomes a prime military necessity; and we have only wondered that our iron-clads have not been sent on this mission long ago.

Though the letter speaks only of gunboats as being engaged in the attack, we may assume that the iron-clads will take the leading part in the reduction of the forts, for they alone are adequate to the task. Further intelligence of this important movement will be awaited with a lively interest.

Drafting—North and South.

The draft in Pennsylvania was to have taken place on the 15th instant, but before the appointed time, a different kind of call from that of Secretary Stanton made another sort of *draft* on the patriotism of that State. The imminent danger of invasion by the rebel army roused the whole population to arms, and the call for fifty thousand men, made by Gov. Curtin, was responded to by seventy-five thousand, who rushed to form a wall of steel against rebel intrusion on the sacred soil of freedom.

The alacrity with which a real emergency brought forth this vast army strikingly illustrates where the resources of the North lie and how they may be evoked. We have long discovered that the old formula which states the military problem as *six* millions pitted against *twenty* millions is an egregious and fatal fallacy. The *available* fighting populations of the two sections are just about equal. Everybody knows that the whole population of a country cannot enter the army—that while a certain portion go off to fight, another portion must stay at home to carry on the machinery of industrial and productive life. Now, while the South can sustain their armies by 4,000,000 laborers, it requires something like 12,000,000 to do as much for us with the less productive soil and more complicated industry of the North. Take from the population of the disloyal States four millions to sustain their industry and subsist their armies, and you still leave them about seven millions of military population from which to draw and recruit their troops. Now, after deducting twelve millions for our industrial wants, we have left a military population from which to draw and recruit our armies of only about six or seven millions—the number remaining to the disloyal States after deducting the four millions demanded for their industry. It is from this fact that the rebels have been able to put in the field an army as large, perhaps, as our own—a circumstance which has surprised people so much.

But, while the law holds good in *ordinary* times, it is no test for an *extraordinary* emergency. It is sound while we *invade*, but worthless when we come to *be invaded*. For, supposing we choose, for the time being, *not* to carry on the wonted industries, but to divert our thews and sinews from the field of labor to the field of war—supposing the plow and hammer are dropped and the musket and sword seized instead,—our economic law is then a mere figment. Pennsylvania, threatened with invasion, has shown us how this is so, and the whole vast teeming North would exhibit the same spectacle if the occasion demanded. Half of our strength we put not forth; but we see how we are *capable* of putting it all forth if the right kind of call comes.

Served Him Right.

Zachariah Charles Pearson has come to grief. Our readers may possibly remember him. He is an Englishman who, watching the course of events on this Continent, and the noble struggle which those fast friends of England, the Southern slaveowners, were making, for the establishment of a purer social state throughout this country, saw the difficulties which they experienced in their undertaking in consequence of the lack of supplies, arms and munitions, which their hitherto lofty independence of labor had prevented them from making, and of which they had not succeeded in stealing a sufficiently large quantity. Having seen it, with the proverbial philanthropy of John Bull, he desired to take means to help these struggling martyrs.

There was a difficulty in the way, it was true. Some National cruiser might interfere with his plans. But that chance was but slight. Had not the London *Times* and *Morning Herald*, had not Mr. Gregory, M. P., repeatedly declared that the blockade was but a paper blockade, and the attempted restriction upon English philanthropy entirely unwarranted by the law of nations, as at present understood by England? His vessels, therefore, if by some strange chance they should be overhauled, would of course be released, or if not, must be compensated for by the United States, under the demand of England.

Zachariah Charles therefore determined to run the risk, and he dispatched, one after another, several steamers to the Southern ports, laden with articles desirable for the chivalry. The first one, of which we have an account, was the *Circassian*, and she, alas! fell in the way of the very chance which seemed to him so slight, and was captured by one of our cruisers.

Zachariah was naturally indignant at being thus interfered with, and very injudiciously rushed into print, and declared that the statement that the *Circassian* was bound for a Southern port was utterly false. Unluckily, the master of the *Circassian* did not burn all his papers when she was taken, and her charter party was found on board, by which Zachariah C. had agreed that the vessel would run the blockade, if the charterer wished, and other papers showing that the charterer had agreed to do that very thing. And the Prize Court, having these papers before it, and not having seen Zachariah's denial, unfortunately condemned the vessel.

The same result followed in several other ventures—and now comes the news from England that Zachariah's schemes of philanthropy and profit having failed, he has failed too. He says, we understand, that this is partly because of the difficulty in making regular remittances from the South, that home of the cardinal virtues, especially honesty. We here at the North would receive that explanation as a very natural and probable one. We have seen such cases in the South before. But Zachariah's false statement about the *Circassian* has rather shaken our faith in him. We don't know as it is any business of ours, but we can't help recommending to his English creditors to watch him pretty carefully in his progress through the Bankruptcy Court, remembering the old adage, that "he who lies will steal."

Rebel Designs West of the Mississippi.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, so long the preeminent military leader of the rebels in Virginia, has been assigned to command west of the Mississippi River, having under him Gens. Price, Holmes and Magruder. This implies one of two things. Either the Rebel Government is about to commence a new and more serious campaign in that remote region, or it is disturbed by military rivalries at home growing out of the accession of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command lately held by Gen. Johnston. The latter is probably the moving cause of Johnston's transfer. Jefferson Davis has always found his relations with the Virginia aristocracy doubtful and unpleasant. He did not meet their ambitious expectations of controlling the Confederate Government on the establishment of its Capital at Richmond, and he has not yet fully overcome their prejudices against him. He has never had in his family the cordial sympathy of Richmond society; and lately, when that city was in danger and disorder, his wife and children were said to be removed to Raleigh, N. C., for refuge.

The predominance of Virginians, however, in the later military dispositions of the Confederate Government is probably mollifying the haughty old Commonwealth. Gen. Lee is the General-in-chief of the Southern grand army. Gen. Johnston is next in expectancy, or, if a new aspirant for the high honor shall step in, it will probably be Stonewall Jackson, a Virginian. This latter is the idol of the army, and at this moment "the coming man." In thus putting the military power of the South in the hands of Virginians, Mr. Davis has probably made his personal and social relations at Richmond more pleasant, though it may involve him in the jealousies that will be found to prevail between the friends and admirers of Gens. Johnson and Lee.

But whatever the personal influences that have helped to banish Gen. Johnston temporarily in the far West, we know the temper of the man well enough, and of his chief officers, Price and Magruder, to be assured that they will give plenty of trouble wherever they operate. The nomadic campaigns of McCulloch, the luckless advance of Van Dorn, the sporadic, half-savage forays of Pike, and the vaunting follies and failures of Hindman, the tyrant and robber-chief of Arkansas, will not be reënacted by Johnston and Price. The entrance of these men on the scene west of the Mississippi river will mean business.

The course of duty with our Government is plain. Gen. Butler must be early and largely reinforced. He must be enabled to open and keep open the Mississippi river from Cairo to New-Orleans, and to navigate and hold by gunboats the Red river, the Arkansas, the White, and all the waters penetrating the region where Johnston is to operate. Especially should the Mississippi river be faithfully patrolled, and all rebel craft seized and destroyed. In this way Johnston's western army will be cut off from its support, and so crippled in its proposed operations, that his campaign may be made to end in disappointment and defeat.

From Albany.

GEN. SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—GEN. BUSTEED MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DRAFT.

Albany, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is here, and after an interview with Gov. Morgan, has succeeded in securing prompt payment of the State bounty to the volunteers for the Excelsior Brigade.

The most strenuous exertions will be made by the Governor and the State War Department to secure promptly the filling up of all the regiments of Gen. Sickles' Brigade in conformity with the earnestly expressed wish of the War Department at Washington.

Gen. Dick Busteed is also here on important business connected with the draft, which will probably be made on the 1st of next month.

War Meeting in Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Gen. Corcoran arrived at Congress Hall, at 5 o'clock, accompanied by Judge Daly, of New-York. He was escorted from the cars by the Twenty-fifth Regiment. There was an immense war meeting at the Capital Park, in the evening. Gen. Corcoran was introduced to the audience by Gov. Morgan. Speeches were made by Corcoran, Judge Daly and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Knights Templars.

Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Grand Commandery of the State of New-York, Knights Templars, met in Watertown Tuesday, Sept. 16. The meeting was largely attended. The following officers were elected for the year: Zenas C. Priest, Grand Commander; Orrin Welch, Deputy Grand Commander; Wm. H. Burtis, Grand Generalissimo; Pierson Mundy, Grand Captain-General; H. F. L. Bunting, Grand Senior Warden; Charles E. Gillet, Grand Junior Warden; John S. Perry, Grand Treasurer; Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder; Samuel Graves, Grand Standard-Bearer; H. Clay Preston, Grand Sword-Bearer; Bradley Parker, Grand Warden; Royal C. Lavings, Grand Sentinel.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The reports throughout the West that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is obstructed by transportation of troops and Government supplies, or that it has been in danger of invasion, are entirely without foundation. The road is entirely unobstructed and doing its usual heavy transportation without detention or hindrance, and is prepared for any amount of trade that may be thrown upon it, either East-bound or West-bound.

The Case of Rev. Judson D. Benedict, Imprisoned for Alleged Seditious Language.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Yesterday, Judge Hall issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Rev. Judson D. Benedict.

The writ is returnable on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., before Judge Hall.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

Westchester, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Chester County Democratic Convention nominated Gen. George A. McCall for Congress to-day by acclamation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT ORDER TO MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Medical Inspectors Collum, Mussey and Humphreys leave here, to-day, in accordance with the following order:

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Sept. 15, 1862.

Sir: In conjunction with Medical Inspectors Mussey and Humphreys, you are detailed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the army, under the command of Major-Gen. McClellan, the manner in which the medical officers perform their duties, the state of the supplies, the action of all factors capable of causing disease or discomfort, and such other points as you may be instructed by the Medical Inspector-General, or which may seem to you of importance.

Apportioning your labors, you will examine every regiment, battalion, and battery embraced within the command with the inspection of which you may be charged.

You will ascertain its military and medical history, the number of killed and wounded in battle, the losses from discharges, desertions, and deaths, the number of recruits received, the prevailing nationality of its men, their physical and moral condition, and every other circumstance calculated to be of use in sanitary and medical statistics.

You will forward on every Monday morning to the Medical Inspector-General a detailed report of all your operations for the past week. Nothing but the most stringent necessity will be permitted to interfere with the regular transmittal of your report.

You are not assigned to duty as a medical officer of Gen. McClellan's army, and you will not therefore be eligible to direct the medical officers of that command in the discharge of their duties.

Your duties are those of "inspection and report," and though it is not supposed that you will refrain from giving your advice to the inexperienced or inefficient when the necessity seems urgent, your functions extend no further, and unless, therefore, under very great pressure, it will be better for you to report to the Medical Director such faults or deficiencies as require immediate correction. The Department has every confidence in the efficiency of that officer, and is convinced that, when cases of dereliction or of want are brought to his notice, he will promptly apply the proper remedy as far as lies in his power.

Medical Inspector Collum will divide the duties to be performed, assigning to each inspector an equal number of army corps, upon which to report.

With the expression of my conviction that your investigations cannot fail to be beneficial to science and to service,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

To Lieut.-Col. E. P. Collum, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Verbal communications are said to have been made by Mr. Mercier, the French Minister, to Mr. Seward concerning the views entertained by the French Cabinet upon American affairs. According to certain persons who are posted upon diplomatic secrets, it would seem that some time ago the French legation received a confidential letter stating in the clearest possible manner that the opinion of the French Cabinet was that the American civil war was interminable; that every event which has happened since the beginning of the war tended to show that the North was unable to bring back the South to submission, and that such being the case, there was but one course for Mr. Lincoln to adopt, and that was to enter into an arrangement with the Confederates. The letter further added that the Foreign Cabinets were tired of the representations made by Mr. Lincoln's Administration to European interests and, that they could not tolerate it much longer. Mr. Mercier having communicated confidentially, the contents of that letter to Mr. Seward, our Minister is said to have written a letter to Mr. Dayton, answering all the points contained in that note, with the order to make it known to the French Government.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MR. SLIDELL.

It is positively asserted in political circles that in the late audience given by the Emperor of the French to Mr. Slidell, his Majesty spoke at length upon the Slavery question, and gave Mr. Slidell to understand that *it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Southern Confederacy unconditionally and without reference to that institution*. He said that such an act would expose his Government to the severest censure, not only at home but abroad, where France is looked upon as the friend of freedom and humanity and the liberator of all races. In such a position and with the perils attending such a course, he should like to know beforehand whether or not the Confederate Government felt disposed to adopt some measures concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a time more or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French Government.

To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr. Slidell is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his Majesty to his Government and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de Polignac, to Richmond.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Col. Miles' loss before his surrender is believed to be less than 100. A. P. Hill was left in command there to gather up the spoils. At 5 o'clock yesterday Jackson marched a large part of his force out of Harper's Ferry on the Winchester road.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Demand was to-day made from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for surgeons and medical supplies, and Surgeon-Gen. Hammond has accordingly sent from Washington, and caused to be sent from the Eastern cities, first-class surgeons, to the number of one hundred. He has also dispatched thither a large train of medical supplies. Immense hospital accommodations are being provided in and around Washington. The Harewood Hospital encampment at Corcoran's farm already accommodates 2,000 patients, and Dr. Mitchell has been ordered to enlarge its capacity to the number of 3,000 beds. Dr. Luckley is preparing the Second Cavalry barracks, on Seventh street, for the reception of 1,000 patients; and Dr. Webster, of the Douglas Hospital, is engaged in enlarging the capacity of that institution to an equivalent number of beds.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

We have private advices from Richmond to the effect that the rebel steamer *Merrimac No. 2* is entirely completed, with the exception of a little joiner work, and will be ready for action next week. We learn also that sutlers' goods are now plenty in Richmond, traders having but little difficulty in getting them from Washington. Salt is also now abundant, and the crops are good. On the whole the feeling there is cheerful, though Henry A. Wise is very desponding, as he thinks the management of the war is in wrong hands. Richmond traders were buying up United States Treasury Notes at a premium, to pay for goods purchased in Washington and Baltimore. Since Gen. McClellan has resumed command of our army the National prisoners in Richmond are treated with much less rigor.

A REBEL FORCE BELOW THE POTOMAC.

Rebel prisoners captured near Dranesville say that there is a large rebel force between that place and Leesburgh, commanded by Gen. HOOD.

THE MARCH OF THE CALIFORNIANS.

The following extract from a letter received at the War Department, and dated at Mesilla, Arizona, Aug. 15, 1862, shows with how little an army may be moved. It must be remembered that those California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained. Therefore everything for horse and man was carried with them, and yet with a train less than that of a regiment not marching fifty miles from Washington, they have averaged 15 miles a day for nearly sixty days. The First Infantry and Cavalry, California Volunteers, have marched successfully 1,000 miles over the route by the Colorado Desert, the Gila River, Tucson and the Mimbres River, from the Pacific to the Rio Grande. This they have done with but the trifling loss of ten men, in rebel and Indian skirmishes, with abundant supplies, a serviceable train, and reached the western border of Texas in condition for an immediate contest with the enemy. Officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents and without baggage; one wagon sufficing to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company. For fully one half the distance over the burning deserts, in midsummer, with a very scanty supply of water, the men have uncomplainingly carried their knapsacks, and averaged throughout over seventeen miles daily. They have been only too well satisfied that every step carried them nearer to the heart of the rebellion.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Three refugees from Fredericksburgh arrived here to-day. They left the latter place on Wednesday. At Aquia Creek they procured a small boat, and were picked up by a Government transport and brought to this city. When they left Fredericksburgh the rebels had a small force there—parts of two regiments which were stationed there for recruiting purposes. There was no rebel force at Aquia Creek. Immediately after the evacuation of Fredericksburgh by Federal troops, Secessionists began their fiendish work of persecution by hanging a respectable colored preacher named LEE THOMPSON. Two other colored men named WM. WALKER and JOURDINE MINOR are also reported to have met with the same fate. After the evacuation of the town by our troops the rebels were so fearful lest the Nationals would again resume occupation of the place that they packed up everything in the shape of provisions and dry goods and sent them to Richmond. The Union men feel confident that the rule of DAVIS will not last long, and that Union troops would soon again be in possession of the place.

WHAT THE REBEL PAPERS SAY.

The Richmond papers, of Sept. 13 and 14, are jubilant at the idea of the invasion of Maryland, and indulge in all sorts of speculation on that subject. They look upon the occupation of Baltimore and upon an inroad into Pennsylvania as a probable fact, and place an entire reliance upon the loyalty of Maryland. The Richmond *Illustrated News* says that Frederick County has already supplied the Confederate army with a brigade and one hundred and fifty cavalry men, and that the adjoining counties are ready to do as much. The majority of the rebel Press look upon Gen. LEE's plan as calculated not only to bring the North to its senses, by retaliating upon Northerners the deeds which have been perpetrated upon Virginia soil by the Federals, but as a means of providing the Confederate army with men, ammunitions of war, and clothing, of which they have the greatest need.

PAROLED PRISONERS FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

A gentleman arrived from Annapolis states that three transports had arrived there from the James River, bringing 2,500 paroled Union prisoners, including officers, teamsters, sutlers and blacksmiths.

The whole number, in marching through the city to Camp Parole, excited the sympathy of the citizens, because of their tattered and destitute condition. Many of them were without shoes, hats or coats. The Government, in view of these facts, will doubtless be prompt in relieving their necessities. The civilians have reached Washington.

It is represented that the number of paroled prisoners at the camp is between eight and eleven thousand, awaiting exchange. There are about 2,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.

MORE PRISONERS.

Four prisoners belonging to the First and Third North Carolina Regiments arrived at the Provost-Marshal's office to-day, from Gainesville, where they were in hospital. They were captured by a party of our cavalry who ventured out that far yesterday. They found about a dozen other rebels lying at Centreville, who were too ill to be brought along, and they were left there on parole. The party effecting their capture saw no rebel troops in the vicinity of Gainesville, and learned that none had been there for a week past. The prisoners said they were tired of the service, and wanted to get back to their homes. Among them was a father and son, both belonging to the same regiment—Third North Carolina. They were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

PRISONERS FROM MARYLAND.

A number of rebel prisoners, captured in the fight near Frederick on Friday, arrived at Rockville, Monday. They will be paroled, to report at the Provost-Marshal's office, to-day, where their paroles will be taken up. A number have been sent from Rockville in this way, and in no case has there been an instance of violation of parole.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney Point, in the Potomac River, are distinguished by a square white flag with a red cross of "St. Andrew's." The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the naval Potomac pass to all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall have given proof that they are lawfully employed. Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass. This pass must be signed by ANDREW A. HARWOOD, commanding the Flotilla of the Potomac River.

A GOOD SIGN.

A number of rebel prisoners recently captured at Frederick and other places have taken the oath of allegiance, and are now at liberty parading our streets in their faded, worn-out butternut-colored suits. They are principally Virginians and North Carolinians. The Virginians say that many of their late companions in the rebel army will desert upon the first opportunity; that they will not fight out of the State.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Two rebel deserters came within our lines near Fall's Church, to-day. They expressed themselves as being "sick and tired of living on hope and green apples." One of them joined the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment.

THE PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

Gen. CASEY, commanding provisional brigades, is ordered to concetrate his command on the Virginia side of the river, in a position suitable for continuing the drill, instruction and discipline with which he is charged.

GEN. BARRY.

Gen. BARRY, in addition to his duties as Inspector of Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS as Chief of Artillery of the defences of Washington.

GEN. HATCH WOUNDED.

Gen. HATCH arrived here to-day. He was wounded in the right leg in the late battle.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Private advices from Minnesota, by persons connected with the Indian Department, represent Commissioner DOLE as hopeful that he can so far pacificate some of the most powerful tribes as to prevent a general Indian war.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

The pickets near Edwards' Ferry, yesterday, arrested J. P. WALTER on suspicion of being a rebel spy. He has been sent to the Old Capitol prison.

ABUSE OF CONTRABANDS.

Complaint is made in Alexandria that the soldiers there abuse the contrabands, and the newspapers call the attention of the authorities to the fact.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission, now in session, is about to undertake, with the approval of the proper authorities, the preparation and publication at short intervals of an accurate general directory, containing the address and condition of every sick and wounded soldier in the Government hospitals. This timely action of the Commission is well calculated to meet the anxious inquiries of the public.

THE STATE RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

The action of the various State Relief Associations in ferreting out abuses practiced in some of the hospitals here by stewards and surgeons, is having an excellent effect. The attention of the Surgeon-General has been called to the operation of some of his subordinates, and he is taking prompt action thereon. It is in contemplation to publish a list of the medical officers who are starving the wounded and sick soldiers that they may speculate out of the profits.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL.

The Wigwam building, corner of Second and Indiana-avenue, has been converted into a hospital. The building will accommodate about 300 patients. The Park Hotel, and cavalry barracks near the same, on Seventh-street, have also been fitted up for hospitals. Together they will accommodate about 700 patients.

PATIENTS.

There are 13,769 patients in hospital in Washington and Alexandria. Within the last week over 1,000 have been removed to New-York, Philadelphia and Point Lookout, on the Potomac.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Very many applications are made by ministers for situations as hospital chaplains; but as there are no vacancies, and no more such offices to be created, further importunities are useless.

MURDER.

JOHN KESSLER, of Co. K, One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, was to-day sent to the Guard-house, charged with the murder of his First Lieutenant, FREDERICK LINZ, by stabbing him with a bayonet, last night, at the camp on Sixth-street.

A CORRECTION.

The dispatch of last night, indicating the commanders of the different army corps, was in error in assigning Gen. SEDGWICK to the Eleventh Corps, and Gen. SIGEL to the Twelfth Corps. Gen. SIGEL commands the Eleventh Corps and Gen. SEDGWICK temporarily the Twelfth, formerly BANKS'.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

FURTHER LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Anthony Jernce, Co. C—arm.
Anthony Victory, Co. C—leg.
Capt. John Goldsmith, Co. C—head.

TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO.

Jacob Stein, Co. G—abdomen.
Adam Heinslin, Co. G—arm.
Phillip Glynick, Co. G—arm
Fred. Keyser, Co. G—shoulder.
Charles Loawe, Co. G—side.

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

Isaac Hill, Co. K—arm and breast.
Robert Pearson, Co. I—breast.
C. Kelsey, Co. H—shoulder.
Robert Fairbanks, Co. E—leg.
V. F. Fitch, Co. E—ankle.
Thomas Moore, Co. E—foot.
Alex. Jacobs, Co. F—head.
Aaron Koplin, Co. F—face.
James Thomas, Co. F—foot.
W. H. Snyder, Co. H—hip.
A. J. Dobie, Co. F—leg.
Jacob Berkhart, Co. F—shoulders.
Jno. Ring, Co. K—leg.
A. Squires, Co. K—back.
Capt. John Elder, Co. H—shoulder.
H. L. Bradish, Co. H—thigh.
Wilson Harper, Co. H—knee.
Wm. Brown, Co. K—groin.
Syvester Rounseville, Co. I—arm.
Martin Strong, Co. I—head.
W. J. Holcomb, Co. D—knee.
Willis Chase, Co. D—both legs.
Sergt. F. F. Hoonse, Co. G—foot.
Martin Haacke, Co. C—ankle.
Fred. Hooker, Co. D—back.
Mr. H. Sioles, Co. D—leg.
George W. Deidrich, Co. F—hip.
Miles Chadwick, Co. D—face.
Sergt. Slonecker, Co. D—face.
Enos Taylor, Co. F—knee and thigh.
—— Crump, Co. G—head.
D. A. Curtis, Co. I—bowels.
H. W. Parsons, Co. H—thigh.
Chas. V. Brookman, Co. C—side and head.
Lieut. Col. R. B. Hays, in command of the regiment—arm fractured, not serious.
First Lieut. H. G. Hood, Co. D—shoulder.
Lieut. D. K. Smith, Co. H—leg.
E. Slover, Co. H—thigh.
I. N. R. Crawford, Co. H—breast.
W. H. Leggett, Co. H—leg.
Lieut. Norton, Co. F—missing.
Capt. Hunter, Co. I—leg.
W. A. Sanders, Co. I—slightly.
George W. Holelin—leg.
D. B. Campbell, Co. A—shoulder.
H. Montague, Co. D—finger.
O. M. Clon, Co. I—three times, in leg, head and hand.
Walter B. Selby, Co. H—leg.
J. Hewitt, Co. A—thigh.
J. Dormel, Co. I—arm.
J. D. Pife, Co. H—leg.
Frank Smith, Co. F—leg.
F. Squires, Co. K—leg.
B. B. Cornwall, Co. A—leg.

KILLED IN THE TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

Thos. A. Ross, of Cleveland.
Henry Higbie, Co. A, of Solon.
Alex. Stewart, Co. A, Cleveland.
Corp. Isaac N. Whitney, Co. H, Knox Co.
Corp. Geo. W. Shafer, Co. H, of Pennsylvania.
Robinson Wiggins, Co. H, of Holmes Co.
David Richardson, Co. H, of Knox Co.
Corp. Arch. Moore, Co. F, Logan Co.
Wm. Severns, Co. I.
Peter Hay, Holmes Co.

TWENTIETH OHIO.

N. S. Schmidt, Co. F—leg.

THIRTIETH OHIO.

Wm. H. Buck, Co. B—slight.
Byron Thomas, Co. E—foot.
Joseph Anderson, Co. K—head.
L. Z. Gallaher, Co. F—foot.
Sergt. Wm. B. Fife, Co. F—hand.
Corp. H. D. Price, Co. F—slight.
Peter Faker, Co. E—head.
Wm. V. Fluhart, Co. D—leg.
Jacob Muller, Co. B—thigh.
H. B. Snyder, Co. B—hand.
Isaac Jaddin, Co. D—side.
D. S. Jones, Co. H—arm.
Corp. H. D. Bullock, Co. D—leg.
W. H. Vermillion, Co. F—arm.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO.

James Wyckoff, Co. K—three times in leg.
Wm. Lane, Co. K—hand.
Geo. Yerian, Co. K—arm.

TWELFTH OHIO.

Alfred Smith, Co. G—back.
Oliver Stenett, Co. D—elbow.
Sergt. A. R. Head, Co. H—side.
M. Vail, Co. K—leg.
Jasper Lezure, Co. G—thigh.

M'MULLEN'S BATTERY.

Hiram Fuller—leg.
Corp. James—leg.
Thomas Ford.
Hiram Fullmer.
Nicholas White.
First Lieut. L. Croome—killed.

TWENTIETH INDIANA—PRISONERS.

Josiah Pope—right arm.
Samuel Hickman.
Gen. Garland—killed, (of Hill's Division.)

ELEVENTH OHIO.

Valentine Vogle, Co. H—ankle.
Robert Frank, Co. A—leg.
F. M. Tillinghast, Co. G—hip.
James Wolf, Co. F—leg.
J. S. Wyrick, Co. A—leg.
A. F. Thompson, Co. H—shoulder.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

Thomas Crawford, Co. I—leg.
James Diamond, C. A—heel.
Asa Parshall, Co. I—arm.

EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Lewis S. Francis—hand and groin.
S. F. Mellen—leg.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO.

D. J. Richardson, Co. H—leg.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Wild—arm.

Wounded.

John Elder, 28th Pennsylvania—leg.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The funeral of Gen. RENO, whose remains have reached Boston, will take place on Friday in Trinity Church, Bishop EASTBURN officiating.

AN ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Preliminary Bombardment of Fort Sumter by our Gunboats.

The Fort Seriously Damaged.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The reported investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation, by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer *Bibb*, which says:

"*Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage.*"

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

One of the Buildings of the United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh Blown Up.

Seventy-five or Eighty Lives Lost.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. It occurred in the large frame building known as the "Laboratory." One hundred and seventy-six boys and girls were employed in the building at the time of the disaster, of whom seventy-five or eighty were killed.

One explosion followed another, until the entire building was destroyed, and those who could not escape in time were burned. The scene was most appalling; the dead bodies lying in heaps as they had fallen. In some places where the heat was most intense, whitened bones could be seen through the smoke and flame.

In other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible.

Up to the present time sixty-three bodies have been taken from the river.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is admitted by all to have been accidental.

URGENT CALL FOR SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

To Drs. Detmold, Halstead and Stone:

Dr. LITTERMAN telegraphs for surgical aid, and says the need is urgent. Will twenty of your best Surgeons proceed to Rubysville, *via* Frederick, and give aid to Surgeon LITTERMAN?

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

Those disposed to volunteer in answer to the above call, are invited to assemble this morning at 11 o'clock, at the house of Dr. DETMOLD, No. 104 Ninth-street.

Dr. DETMOLD,
Dr. STONE,
Dr. HALSTEAD,
Executive Committee.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Notice to the Enrolling Boards.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Enrolling Boards of the several towns of this State are hereby notified that arrangements will be made to pay all proper expenses attending the enrollment as provided in General orders No. 99, from the War Department.

Due notice will be given when the necessary forms and instructions are prepared and ready to be issued. All accounts of this nature should be reserved until such notice appears. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant-General.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Steamship *Arabia*, from Halifax, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded by the train which leaves here for New-York at half past 8 o'clock this evening, and which is due in that city at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Over 1,200 rebel prisoners, captured in the recent battle, arrived here this evening, under guard of a detachment of the Twelfth New-Jersey. They will be sent North to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAH WALLAH.

THE GREAT TURKISH EXHILARANT AND NERVINE.—Perfect and harmless substitute for liquors, smoking, opium and stimulants, producing a gentle *spirituelle* elevation of spirits without any reaction whatever. Cures almost instantaneously nervousness, weakness, depression of spirits, rheumatism palpitation of the heart. Put up in gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, 25 cents each. Five boxes in Turkish carton, $1. Agencies wanted everywhere. Sold by Druggists. Sole importers in America, SCOTT & Co., (Chemists,) Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box. 209

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM FOR LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.—The new drama, "Claude Marcel," both afternoon and evening. The beautiful tropical fish, Albinos, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Coal Oil Not Explosive—Provided that it be properly manufactured. To ascertain whether it be so or not, EVERY FAMILY should get a little instrument just invented for testing it, patented by JOHN TAGLIABUE, No. 30 North William-st. Also, for sale at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Monitor," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 60.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BURT—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the Strong-place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., EDWARD D. BURT to MARY G. WHITING, daughter of Charles Whiting, Esq., of Brooklyn.

EARLE—SCHENCK.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Geo. S. Mott, RALPH D. EARLE, of Jersey City, to MAGGIE A. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, daughter of Rev. George Schenck, deceased.

HALSEY—MERRILL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Hendenberg, WILLIAM HALSEY, M. D., to MARY F. MERRILL, all of this City.

JOHNSTONE—LYNCH.—At Van Zandt's Point, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JAMES MONROE JOHNSTONE, of Douglas Farm, and JANE ELIZA, daughter of Andrew Lynch, of the former place.

PULTZ—UNDERWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, NORMAN S. PULTZ to SARAH J. UNDERWOOD, both of New-York.

PERRY—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the Strong-place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM H. PERRY to LYDIA WHITING, daughter of Charles Whiting, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—CORWIN.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel N. St. John, Mr. HENRY F. WILLIAMS, of New-York, to EMMA L., eldest daughter of William Corwin, Esq., of Peekskill.

WOODBRIDGE—CARTWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, CHARLES L. WOODBRIDGE to IRENE A., daughter of D. G. Cartwright, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BARTON.—At sea, on Friday, Aug. 22, on board of U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, of yellow fever, Paymaster EDWARD D. BARTON, of Troy, N. Y., in the 26th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Key West.

BEEKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, ROSALIE TOMPKINS, youngest daughter of Gerard P. and Catherine L. Beekman, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 336 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BUCKHOUT.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, CHARLES S., son of Abram T. and Gertrude E. Buckhout, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. E. Morris, 122d-st., Harlem, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, BENJAMIN BADEAU, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the upper M. E. Church in New-Rochelle, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The cars on the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. at 12¼ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the dépôt at New-Rochelle to convey those wishing to attend the funeral to the Church, and return to the 20 minutes past 4 P. M. train.

CROSS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, widow of the late John Cross, aged 45 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock.

CORBIN.—At the residence of his father-in-law, E. J. Porter, Esq., New-Rochelle, N. Y., GEORGE CORBIN.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, SCHUILER COLFAX, son of Benjamin and Ann De Lamater, aged 1 year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 3½ P. M.

DE GRAW.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, SUSAN, relict of the late William De Graw.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Friday's issue.

HALL.—On Monday, Sept. 1, at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, GEORGE F. HALL, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, son of Charles Hall, of this City, aged 24 years, 1 month and 26 days.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, CORNELIUS W. JONES, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Clarkson-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

JONES.—At the residence of her mother in Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of heart disease, MATTIE WARD, eldest daughter of the late Isaac W. and Louisa C. Jones, aged 13 years.

LEVY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, MARY ESTER, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Sophia Levy, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.

A bud on earth, to bloom in heaven.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 105 West 46th st., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LETSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, EMMA, youngest daughter of Wm. Warren and Jane Letson.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock.

MITCHELL.—At New-Providence, N. J., ANN, wife of John Mitchell, aged 72 years, 8 months and 22 days.

MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of John and Sarah Montgomery, aged 10 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 0 3d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MIXTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN O., wife of Madison Mixter, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 73 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY GIDDINGS POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends, those of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Adams, and of her sons, Frederic W. Pollard and Edward P. Worth, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from her late residence, No. 811 3d-av., to the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for her at 10 o'clock; from thence to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains will be interred.

PRICE.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Sept. 16, FREDERICK H. PRICE, aged 17 years and 3 months, a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., the adopted son of Gertrude M. and Francis W. Ogsbury.

Relatives and friends of the above, and of his father, Robert R. J. Price, are respectively invited to attend his funeral, from No. 224 Thompson-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Sept. 12, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA JANE GILBERT, second daughter of the late Hiram G. and Eliza Smith, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Ross-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a long and painful illness, which she bore without a murmur, and with Christian resignation, NANCY S. MARVIN, the beloved wife of Charles St. John, and youngest daughter of the late Matthew Marvin, Esq., of Wilton, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

STREVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 15, FRANKLIN H. STREVER, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alert Hose Company, No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 343 Navy-st., without further notice.

WHEELER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, SARAH F., only child of Appleton and Freddie Wheeler, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 58 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WHITTEMORE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH H., only son of Harry and Carrie Whittemore, aged 16 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 1st-av., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—Sept. 17, 1862.
70, 29, 55, 21, 49, 19, 40, 42, 14, 74, 52, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—Sept. 17, 1862.
67, 64, 11, 48, 9, 4, 14, 3, 42, 47, 54, 32, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 389.—Sept. 17, 1862.
67, 6, 17, 29, 57, 42, 70, 31, 65, 26, 40, 45.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 332.—Sept. 17, 1862.
64, 70, 4, 57, 17, 76, 24, 77, 16, 35, 59, 42, 43.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S-T-1860-X.

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Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

CARTMEN, ATTENTION!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, 50 cents. Cures lameness, cuts, calks, sprains, &c. If you have a lame horse, try a bottle—sure cure. The Broadway Railroad Company, South Boston, writes: "Send us twelve dozen per express; it is the best liniment for lameness and galls we have ever used." Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

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LOUIS BASTET,
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ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

S-T-1860-X.

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Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.:
25 cent TIES at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.

(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen.* Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the BEST at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
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Corner of White-st.

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STOCK ALES.
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SHIRTS
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350 Bags Salt.
1,000 Bushels Salt.
A few Boxes Soap.

Also, the schooner *Annie Sophia*, 111 tons burden, built at Nassau, N. P., in 1850.
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VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—YOU are again summoned to follow the remains of your deceased brother soldier, Benjamin S. Langdon, aged 78 years, to his last resting place. His funeral takes place from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 266 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 10 o'clock A. M., on this THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Let us all attend; we don't know who will depart from us next; our ranks are breaking fast.
By order H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."

CO. A, HEADQUARTERS, NO. 481 3D-AV.

Young men of good moral character wanted for this Company. In addition to other bounties, $10 additional will be paid to all who join this Company.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
Of the 8th Regt., N. Y. S. M.,
Captain.

$217 BOUNTY!—$142 IMMEDIATELY.—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good rations. This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., near Clarkson-st.
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officer.

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$50 National War Committee bounty in addition to all other bounties.

Apply at company headquarters, No. 237 Broadway.
JAS. SANDFORD, Recruiting Officer.

WAR MEETING.—THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT will hold a grand war meeting THIS EVENING, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Dr. Gillette, Rev. J. P. Newman, Drs. Burchard and Milks, Prof. Lindsay and Hon. Benj. F. Manierre. This regiment is to be recruited from our Churches, and the religious community ought at least to afford the encouragement of their presence.

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—Good men wanted for this Company, at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st. Usual bounties paid and superior advantages offered. DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
EDWARD ABBOTT, Lieutenant.

S-T-1860-X.

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They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

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It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

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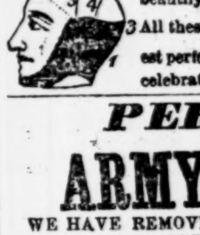

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee, &c. . . . . James M. Nixon.
MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1862.
Début of
CARLOTTA PATTI,
When will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
AMINA . . . . CARLOTTA PATTI.

Mr. Nixon desires to inform the public that his purpose in assuming the management of the Academy of Music is to meet a wish long and universally expressed, to witness the introduction of one of the most gifted of American vocalists to a sphere for which her rare artistic endowments especially qualify her. Whatever anxiety may have existed as to the personal hazards of this undertaking, has, he takes pride in saying, been happily removed. It is his wish to signalize the event of Miss Carlotta Patti's operatic début by surrounding her with all the advantages of which he can avail himself. The selection of the artists who support her first impersonations, he would remark, has been for special reasons confided to herself. As regards the choral and orchestral accessories, he trusts that the liberality of his intentions may be proved by the result. In the various capacities in which Mr. Nixon has from time to time appeared before the public, he can say, with sincerity, that he has never spared individual endeavor to secure the nearest approach to the best standards of good taste and completeness of effect. In the present enterprise, therefore, he requests that the musical community will receive in good faith the assurances of his purpose to claim success by the merit of his effort. The preparations for the new season shall be thorough in every way that he can make them so. As he will endeavor to amply provide for the entertainment of his patrons, so, also, he will respect their comfort and convenience. If innovations tending to this end can be suggested, they shall be promptly introduced. Mr. Nixon trusts, in fine, that the season which heralds the début of Miss Carlotta Patti will be found as agreeably associated with the evidence of careful, liberal and conscientious management as any that has distinguished the annals of the Academy of Music.

SIG. SBRIGLIA
as Elvino.
SIG. SUSINI
as Count Rodolpho.
MISS STOCKTON
as Lisa.
Musical Director and Conductor,
SIG. MUZIO.

Stage Manager . . . . Sig. Scola.
Admission . . . . One Dollar.
Secured seats . . . . Fifty cents extra.

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BEER & SCHIRMER'S Music Store,
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$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

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Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

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One door below Canal-st.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 368 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

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BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT SALE AT RETAIL
of the general and well-selected stock of Dry Goods at No. 108 6th-av., comprising
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERIES, BLANKETS, QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, LINEN DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. The whole will be sold at prices that will insure a speedy clearance of the entire stock, in order to occupy the store No. 765 Broadway, which we purpose opening on the 25th inst., with an entire new stock of MOURNING GOODS.
THE STORE NO. 108 6TH-AV. TO LET.
Apply to C. G. HOOK,
On the premises.

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is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
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FOR FALL AND WINTER.
The subscriber invites the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
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to his stock, which comprises a large importation of
PARIS AND LONDON
garments as well as of his own manufacture, suitable for first class trade, and which will be sold at
MODERATE PRICES.
GEO. CAREY,
304 & 306 Canal-street.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 484 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in 32d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, AT HALF PRICE—Dwelling-house, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., 4-stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements; in good repair. Apply on the premises for particulars.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—FROM NOW UNTIL MAY NEXT, THE first-class, high-stoop dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, with mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, furnace, &c. Apply to WALTON & OAKLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than required would let part of their house to a small family. House is brown-stone front, with every convenience—No. 140 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 157 WEST THIRTY-eighth-st. Terms $40 per month. All modern improvements; furnace, &c. Mrs. Lee, No. 153, two doors east, will show the house.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 45 East 20th-st., between 4th-avenue and Broadway. For leave to see the house, apply to H. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

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$4,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUNTRY place, one mile from dépôt West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road, 2½ miles from Yonkers, 4 from Kings Bridge. Five acres of fine land; plenty of fruit; house two-story—ten good rooms and cellar; large barn; all in perfect order. Neighborhood good; location healthy. More land at low prices. Apply to A. PACKARD, No. 195 Water-st.

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WANTED—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., A COTTAGE house, with one or two acres of ground; prefers to lease with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

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WANTED—A STABLE FOR PRIVATE USE, convenient to Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

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THE MOST FLOURISHING AND DESIRABLE place near New-York to locate in is Long Island City, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroad and James-slip and 34th-st. ferries.

Valuable dock property on the East River and on Newtown Creek, suitable for heavy manufactures, ship-yards, &c., to let or for sale cheap. Inquire at the Land Office, second block from the ferry landing.
H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

A large stone building, with forty lots, 100 feet, fronting on the East River, suitable for a large foundry, for sale or rent. Inquire at the Land Office, second block from the ferry landing. H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

3,000 desirable lots for factories, stores and dwellings, in Greenpoint and Long Island City, water front, and others for sale cheap by H. S. ANABLE, Agent.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 16, 1862.

BOARDING-SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Said property is situated on a line of railroad, in the midst of a healthy and enterprising population. The house is commodious, and well fitted for school purposes. Attached are pleasure grounds, a vegetable garden and a play-ground. The school is incorporated, and consists of day and boarding pupils; it is well established and well patronized. The average number of local scholars not less than fifty. Price $5,000. Terms of payment made easy. Address WILLIAM STANLEY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11½ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

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At their Collection Office,
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BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife: location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid; parlor and bedroom wanted; best of references given and required. Address Box 1,213 Post-office.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

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A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY IN A PLEASant village about 2½ hours from New-York, having had much experience in her attentions to the wishes of boarders, would like to obtain one or two families for the Autumn and Winter. French and Cuban gentlemen will find it a desirable place to learn to speak English. Piano music taught if desired. The lady can be seen this evening, or Friday the 19th, from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M., at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to GEO. JONES, Esq., *Times* Office, E. P. BEACH, Esq., 273 Broadway, G. H. COGGESHALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY EDUCATED IN THE best schools of France and Germany, and who speaks both languages with purity of accent, wishes an engagement; has been teacher of French, German and Italian for three years, in a seminary of high standing; can teach the minor English branches, rudiments of Latin and music; no objection to teach boys; ample references given. Address A. M. C. B., Station D, U. S. Mail.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, desires a position in a family or school as teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing, or she would give instruction in penmanship exclusively, if a situation offered to suit her. Address Miss L. V. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY, FOR A LONG time a teacher in a Young Ladies' French Institute in this City, wishes a situation where a few hours instruction daily, either in French or English, would be received as an equivalent for board. Address GOVERNESS, No. 99 West 49th-st.

DRAWING AND OIL PAINTING.—A Competent teacher of drawing and painting in all its branches, from life and natural objects, would take a class in a school or private family on moderate terms. Address W. S., Station G, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation as teacher of the English branches and French in a school, City or country, or as visiting or resident governess. Further information will be given by addressing L., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 183 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches, and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as Visiting Governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in Calisthenic exercises. A competent and experienced person may hear of an engagement by addressing CALISTHENICS, Madison-square Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

SKYE TERRIER DOG LOST.—COLOR, silver-gray, slightly tinged on back, ears and tail with slate color, also some brown about the ears. The owner's name and residence was engraved on collar. $5 reward will be paid on returning him to 39 East 16th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS CO. B, EIGHTH REGIMENT N.Y.S.M.,
CENTRE MARKET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1862.

WHEREAS IT HAS PLEASED ALMIGHTY GOD to remove from among us our brother and associate, WILLIAM BEST; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM BEST we mourn a kind friend and genial associate, one who was always ready to meet his country's call, and first to volunteer his services in her behalf.

Resolved, That we, as members of Co. B, attend his funeral in a body, in citizens' dress, at 2 P. M. THIS DAY, Sept. 18, 1862.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents, brothers, and sisters our condolence for their irreparable loss, for an affectionate son and loving brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the N. Y. *Herald* and *Times*, and a copy transmitted to his bereaved family.

ALEXANDER CLARK,
JAMES C. TOWERS,
CHAS. L. FRYE, } Committee.
GEORGE B. McCOY,
JOSEPH BLACK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, including good soups, pastry, jellies, and game, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., or address H. E. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages, $9, City or country; also, a thorough waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 West 35th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has one year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Chestnut-st., 3d floor, room No. 6, corner of New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would assist in waiting if required. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 257 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 116 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough, plain cook, reliable, obliging and trusty; wages moderate; best references; city or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable and well recommended English Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-class waitress; has no objection to do fine washing and ironing; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is very obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 35 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress; has been two years in her last place, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or regular laundress; has four years' reference from her last place; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 330 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant girl, aged 17, wishes a situation in a private family, to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., 2d door east from 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch girl, a situation as seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation by the week or month or day, in a private family; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in the care of children; is an experienced nurse; has several years' reference; no objection to light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes, finishes after a dressmaker, and reads and writes; wages, $3 a week—$7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork, and would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 43th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has no objection to assist with chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 491 6th-av., near 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young girl, as seamstress; can give good reference from the lady she last lived with. Call at No. 228 Avenue B, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 161 26th-st., cor. Second-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 139 2d-av., near [illegible]-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; the best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for three days at 121 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is accustomed to children; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 410 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl as nurse and seamstress; she has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Call at 162 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference; can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 262 Sixth-av., for two days. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, well qualified to take charge of children, would like a situation as nursery governess. Can be seen at No. 133 West 34th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, a situation as housekeeper; has had many years' experience in housekeeping; can either take the entire charge of a widower's house, or a party of gentlemen, where another servant is kept; has the very highest reference as to capability and character. Call, or address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City; is an excellent laundress, and can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands laundry work; reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., or address L. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman as first-class laundress; she understands her business in all its branches; also fluting and muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Scotch woman a good steady home to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 413 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework: She can be seen for two days, in her last place, No. 265 West 16th-st., one door from 8th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st. for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a small private family. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and gardener. Is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener. No objection to a country place. Has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful, and is not afraid to work. Address J. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and driver; has the best of references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a married man, wife and one child, who understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; would have no objection to make himself useful to his employer; City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; has long experience in the business; best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call or address B. W., Coachman, at J. P. Stillings, No. 1,166 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business: would take the care of a small garden if required. The best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a respectable man (English or Scotch) as coachman and gardener, understanding the care of a greenhouse and the management of horses; he must be willing to go to Massachusetts. Apply from 9 to 12 or 2 to 4 at No. 38 Burling-slip, up-stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom; would make himself useful; can produce the best of reference from the old country as well as from this. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man; has no objection to the country; can wait on table if required; good City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, understands his business well, the management of greenhouses, framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables. Can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 1 Garden Row, corner 11th street and 6th avenue.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grounds, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, till the 1st of October.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted, by a first-class man, as head gardener and farmer, or would rent or work a productive farm on shares. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by an American married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence; is well acquainted with the management of horses and cattle. His wife is a good cook and seamstress; have no children. A situation in the vicinity of New-York preferred. Address C. B., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; has respectable City reference. Address N. L., at H. C. Green's, upholsterer and paper-hanger, No. 738½ Broadway, for two days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man a situation as groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; good references. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GERMAN COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A young German, who understands his business thoroughly, and who is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation; has been employed as coachman in first-class families in Germany, from where he has just arrived. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED.
JONES & CO., No. 497 8th-av.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTed, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS.—Wanted, immediately, a French or German professed cook, French and German nurses and chambermaids; also, other servants for the City and country. Apply at the French Institute of L. C. DE HOBEN, No. 51 6th-av.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately.
HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.
HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A capable, trusty girl for general housework; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and not afraid of work: Protestant preferred. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 to-day, at No. 155 West 36th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse and seamstress; good City reference required; must be willing to go to the country for a few weeks. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at No. 69 East 17th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, experienced and well recommended, as nurse to a young infant. Apply at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A LIGHT-BUILT waiter man, competent to drive a coupé, with good City references in both capacities. Apply to BEATTIE, Room No. 6, No. 145 Broadway, from 12 till 3 o'clock.

A BOY WANTED—IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE broker's office, about 16 years old; one willing to work and make himself useful; wages $2 per week. Address Box No. 3,924 Lower Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT AND experienced man in the woolen department. Apply to TRACY, IRVIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN clean, dry rooms, perfectly secure, and at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.
No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND IN VOCAL MUSIC.—A rare chance is offered to those beginning the study of music. It is of great importance to commence aright, and my method of vocalizing is sure to bring out the voice in full, clear and distinct tones. Inquire of Miss MARY E. NEWHALL, No. 84 East 27th st., near Lexington-av.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 226 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M PAYNE.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished Professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 39 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School.
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools, Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 808 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

TO WIDOWS AND MAIMED OFFICERS.—At $100 per annum, Prof. A. MAGNI will admit as boarders in his Academy, No. 89 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, four pupils, from 12 to 18 years of age, sons of officers who have died or suffered in behalf of the Union. All Classical and Commercial branches, together with modern languages, taught without any extra charge. Said pupils will have all the comforts of a home.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO complete the education of sacred and operatic music scholars, and also to teach the French language, is prepared to give lessons to ladies, and rudimentary lessons to misses, at her residence, 33d-st., east of 3d-av. References given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

$132.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

CAST IRON PIPES.—500 JOINTS 3-INCH, and 700 joints 4-inch heavy pipe, in good order, and proved to standard pressure. For sale low by HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED [illegible]! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! [illegible] UNMASKED!

HIGHLY [illegible] TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in [illegible]. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (16th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 [illegible] Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at [illegible]; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st. (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1826—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $15. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 2 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }
ap17-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 1,600 barrels beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862. }

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

The time for receiving proposals for the above is extended to the 22d inst., at 12 M.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED—ENOUGH GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture to furnish a sitting-room, kitchen and two bedrooms. Address CASH, Box 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL QUANTITY OF MODERN style School Furniture. Apply at No. 1,145 Broadway, at 10 A. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Plaining Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

LAST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS and of Receiver's Certificates of Indebtedness; also, to holders of Judgments preferred in the decree, and of detached coupons of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The trustees of the assenting creditors being notified of sundry amounts on their way hither, from various parts of the country and from Europe, and being desirous of treating all alike, hereby extend the time for deposit and assignment. The sale under foreclosure of first and second mortgages, will take place at Joliet on the 27th day of September, inst. Holders preferring participation in the purchase and reorganization of the road, to being remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, etc., will deposit and assign their documents with the undersigned, at room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of September, inst., at 3 P. M.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST. }
Sept. 16, 1862. }

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The trains of this Company will run on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, to accommodate those wishing to visit the Fair Grounds, as follows:

Leave New-York, from James-slip Ferry, or ferry foot of 34th-st., E. R., at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

It is a pleasant trip of one hour, and the excursionist will see one of the finest Exhibitions ever held.

Fare for the trip to go and return from James-slip Ferry, 30 cents; from Hunter's Point, 20 cents.

J. S. BOTTORF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, viâ Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$55	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTRES, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	Sep 13.	MONDAY	Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S!!
OPENING NIGHT!
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY.)

Proprietor and Manager	Mr. Wallack.
Stage Manager	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Treasurer	Mr. Moss.
Prompter	Mr. Moore.

THE COMPANY.

Mrs. HOEY,
Mrs. VERNON,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. REEVES,
Miss GREEN,
Miss SCHLEMON,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Miss HENRIQUES,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss CARMAN,
Miss LAFOREST,
Miss GIMBER,
and others.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,
Mr. FLOYD,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. MOORE,
Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. YOUNG,
Mr. NORTON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. PARKER,
Mr. TURNER and others.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1862,
Will be acted Knowles' fine comedy
(With entirely new scenery by Isherwood,)
of the
LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Wm. Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Walter	Mr. Norton
Trueworth	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Parsloe
George	Mr. Turner
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves
Phœbe	Miss Green
Amelia	Miss Carman

Bridesmaids—Misses Gimber, Schlemm, and Laforest.

After the first act of the comedy, the
SUPERB NEW ACT DROP,
Painted by M. ANTHONY BERGER, will be presented to the notice of the audience. This beautiful work of art is founded on a classical subject, and represents
THE FEAST OF POLYPHEMIA.

The statue of the Apollo Belvidere, which is conspicuous in the work, appropriately ushers in the orchestral portion of the entertainment, and particular notice is solicited to the marvelous fidelity and grace which is evident in the treatment of the silk drapery which surrounds the picture.

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a Grand National Overture, a new opera selection from Rossini's "Moise," Gottschalk's Gems, "The Royal Hunt," descriptive Quadrille.

PROGRAMME FOR THE REST OF THE WEEK.
FRIDAY—Dion Boucicault's great comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY—Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy of
THE WONDER.

Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of that sterling comedian,
MR. JOHN GILBERT,
who will make his first appearance in this theatre on MONDAY, 22d inst.
Box Office open from 8 to 4.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Jackson begs to announce the fourth week of the magnificent engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
the great tragic artiste, whose wonderful impersonation of the character of
LADY MACBETH,
has demanded the universal homage of the most critical, refined and fashionable audiences, as well as the rapturous applause and bravos of
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

Miss BATEMAN has brought to this arduous task, a rare appreciation of character, and certainly the most remarkable combination of physical requisites ever possessed by so youthful an interpreter of all the
Mightiest passions of the human soul;
and the wonderful dramatic genius with which she is so unquestionably endowed, has enabled her to triumph over difficulties that might have appalled a less earnest devotee to her great art.

Not alone her personal friends and admirers, but the
POTENTIAL VOICE OF THE PUBLIC,
pronounced her rendition of the
GREAT CHARACTER OF LADY MACBETH
A
GENUINE TRIUMPH,
which may well add another laurel to those that already encircle her fair young brow, and the management feel that they comply with the
UNIVERSAL WISH
when they announce the tragedy of
MACBETH
for every evening this week.

Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.	as	Macbeth
Mr. Edwin Adams	as	Macduff

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Second night of the drama of the FRENCH SPY, in which SENORITA CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS and appears in all the dances, supported by a full and efficient DRAMATIC COMPANY. Cubas will also appear in a Spanish Dance. The Chinese Pantomime of KIMKA; also Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances. Matinee Wednesday afternoon.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
September 9, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Second Week of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented a Romantic Drama, in three par translated from the French, called
CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
which has been received with great enthusiasm, and pronounced
THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA
ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their
BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.
Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.

ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS

SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	Wm. Wheatley

THIRD NIGHT of
EDWIN FORREST,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1862,
First appearance this season in Shakespeare's vigorous and impassioned creation,
OTHELLO;
OR, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
WM. WHEATLEY AS CASSIO
This evening.
OTHELLO.

EDWIN FORREST	as	OTHELLO
Iago		Mr. T. McCullough
Cassio		Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Desdemona		Mrs. Gladstane
Emilia		Madame Ponisi

Musical Director,
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST,
in his great character of
DAMON,
in Bannin's celebrated play,
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
His fourth appearance this season.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents.
Family Circle 25 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS .... Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND ALL HIS COMPANY APPEAR.
The amusing burletta of
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
Admittance 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1862,
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Sig. ABELLA,
Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY,
Under the direction of J. MOSENTHAL,
And a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Tickets 50 cents.
NOTICE.—Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained at the Hall, and at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's Stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.

PAGE'S VENUS! PAGE'S VENUS!

PAGE'S VENUS!!!
FINAL EXHIBITION OF THIS FAMOUS PICTURE!
This celebrated Picture, which has received the severest criticism from the Press, and yet acknowledged to be the purest
NUDE FIGURE
ever painted since the days of the great Titian, has been added to the splendid collection of paintings at the Galleries of Art, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening.
Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.			Shares.		
50	Security Ins. Co.	$50	10	Lafayette Ins. Co.	$55
20	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	25	20	Irving Bank	50
40	Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	40	Beekman Insurance	25
25	Relief Ins. Co.	50	28	Union Bank	50
40	Stuyvesant Insurance	25	12	Market Bank	100
20	Jefferson Ins. Co.	30	10	Bank of Commerce	100
40	Chatham Bank	25	50	Butchers' & Dr's. B'nk	25
20	Mercantile Ins. Co.	50	5	Amsterdam Ins. Co.	25

$3,000—Sacramento City and Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000—Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 2d m'tg. Bonds.
$1,000—Logan Co. Manf. and Min. Co. Bonds.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, the following real estate:

4,071	Acres Land in Calhoun, Buena Vista and Pocahontas Counties, Iowa.
2,987	Acres Land in Calhoun County, Iowa.
11,627	Acres Land in Pocahontas County, Iowa.
8	Lots in the City of Dubuque, Iowa.
7	Parcels Land, of 45, 28, 21, 63, 8, 102 and 80 acres, in Dubuque County, Iowa.
18	Acres in the City and County of Dubuque, Iowa.
256	Acres in Clayton County, Iowa.
20	Acres in Chicago, Illinois.

For full description of this property see New-York *Herald*, Sept. 24, and Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and Nov. 1, 1862.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR WILL sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, a large and extensive assortment of ready-made Clothing, made up expressly for the City trade, together with a large line of fine Piece Goods, the stock of a merchant tailor, consisting in part of pilot cloth, seal skin, beaver, melton and, blue tricot, frock, sack, business overcoats, and silk, satin, Valencia cloth and cassimere vests, in great variety, black doeskin, mixed cadet, fancy and Union cassimere, and satinet pants. A large lot of woolen jackets, linen shirts, undershirts and drawers, collars, neckties, &c. Also a large lot of fancy melton, mixed and cadet, cassimeres, pilots, beavers, broadcloths, doeskins, vestings, linings, satin de chine, alpaccas, serges, and a general variety of goods in the line. By order of J. W. ARMSTRONG, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of first-class City-made work of all the usual varieties, for parlors, reception-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms and chambers. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, ice-boxes, stoves, counters, settees, bar-room tables, chairs, washstands, wardrobes, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and GAITERS at auction on Thursday, Sept. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., 25 Cortlandt-st. Comprising a fresh assortment of City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and Country buyers.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND

[*Continued from First Page.*]

back to a ravine running at right angles with our line of defence, and the Ninth Vermont changed position, so as to support Rigby's Battery. Under cover of the night the enemy planted new batteries in every direction.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

Monday morning the rebels opened fire on Bolivar Heights at five o'clock, which was replied to until eight, when *our ammunition gave out.* The rebel batteries were so arranged as to enfilade us completely. To hold out longer seemed madness. Where is McClellan that he does not send us reinforcements? Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Martinsburgh, and Sandy Hook, indicating the presence of Sigel and Banks, but *why are no reinforcements sent to us?* Fully one week and a half has elapsed since the enemy crossed into Maryland, evidently with the design of capturing this place. Are we to be left to our fate?

A few minutes after eight a council of war was held. The brave Col. D'Utassy for one *voted never to surrender*, and requested that he might have the privilege of cutting his way out. White flags were run up in every direction, and *a flag of truce was sent to inquire on what conditions a surrender would be accepted.* Gen. A. P. Hill sent back word that it must be unconditional. Further parleying resulted in our obtaining the following liberal conditions, which were accepted.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The officers were to be allowed to go out with their side arms and private effects; the rank and file with everything save arms and equipments.

A murmur of disapprobation ran along the whole line when it became known that we had surrendered. Capt. McGrath burst into tears, exclaiming, "Boys, we have got no country now." Other officers exhibited a corresponding degree of grief, while the soldiers were decidedly demonstrative in their manifestations of rage. Yet, what could be done? Rebel batteries were opened on us *from seven different directions*, and there was no hope of reinforcements reaching us.

I afterwards ascertained from Confederate officers that the forces which beleaguered us were not far short of *one hundred thousand*. Gen. D. H. Hill's army, consisting of several divisions, was posted on the Maryland Heights, and Gen. Walker, with several brigades, on Loudon. Those directly in front of us were commanded by Jackson and A. P. Hill, and consisted, among others, of Jackson's old division, now commanded by Gen. Stark, (at present under arrest,) Ewell's Division, Gen. Gregg's South Carolina Brigade, numbering six regiments, Gen. Branch's Brigade of North Carolinians, Gens, Pindar's and Archy's Brigades, Second Louisiana and Second and Third Virginia Brigades.

As soon as the terms of surrender were completed, Gens. A. P. Hill and Jackson rode into town accompanied by their staff, and followed by a troop of Loudon soldiers, who straightway commenced looking for "those d— Loudon guerrillas," referring to Capt. Means' Union company, who were fortunately not to be found. Gen. Hill immediately took up his headquarters in the tavern stand, next to Col. Miles'. Old "Stonewall," after riding down to the river, returned to Bolivar Heights, the observed of all observers. He was dressed in the coarsest kind of homespun, seedy and dirty at that; wore an old hat which any Northern beggar would consider an insult to have offered him, and in his general appearance was in no respect to be distinguished from the mongrel, barefooted crew who follow his fortunes. I had heard much of the decayed appearance of the rebel soldiers, but such a looking crowd! Ireland in her worst straits could present no parallel, and yet they glory in their shame.

THE FORCE SURRENDERED.

As soon as Jackson returned from the village, our entire force was mustered on Bolivar preparatory to stacking arms and delivering over generally. They comprised the following:

12th N. Y. State Militia, from New-York	600
39th New-York	530
111th New-York—raw troops	1,000
115th New-York—raw troops	1,000
125th New-York—raw troops	976
126th New-York—raw troops	1,000
32d Ohio	650
60th Ohio	800
87th Ohio—three months' regiment	850
9th Vermont	806
65th Illinois	840
1st Maryland Home Brigade	800
3d Maryland Home Brigade	500
5th New-York Artillery	267
Graham Battery	110
15th Indiana	128
Philips' New-York Battery	120
Potts' Battery	100
Rigby's Battery	100
Officers connected with Headquarters and Commissary Department	50
Scattering cavalry	50
Sick and wounded in hospitals	312
Total	11,583

All of the cavalry, numbering about 2,000, under the command of Col. Davis, cut their way out Saturday evening, going by the road to Sharpsburgh, and capturing, on its way, Longstreet's train, and more than a hundred prisoners. They comprised the following: Eighth New-York, Twelfth Illinois, Rhode Island and Maryland. They left at 9 o'clock, crossing to Maryland on the Pontoon bridge. Rebel pickets fired on them as they passed by.

The artillery taken comprised the following:

Twelve 3-inch rifled guns.
Six James'.
Six 24-pound howitzers.
Four 20-pound Parrott guns.
Six 12-pound guns.
Four 12-pound howitzers.
Two 10-inch Dahlgrens.
1 50-pound Parrott.
Six 6-pound guns,

and several pieces of "Fremont's Guns," of but little value. Seven of the whole number were thoroughly spiked. But few horses were taken, the cavalry having secured most of them. The Commissary Department comprised six days' rations for twelve thousand men. This embraces nearly all the Government property which was surrendered.

I inclose a list of the officers who surrendered, and were at once paroled.

[The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit this list this morning.—Ed. Times.]

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE REBEL OFFICERS.

No sooner had the rebels taken possession of our camps than officers and men, of both armies, set down to friendly conversation, which was kept up during most of the day. It must be said, to their honor, that the "Rebs" conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner, from the highest officer down. Your correspondent spent several hours in agreeable conversation, sounding them on the great question and other matters. "We have," said a South Carolinian Captain, "150,000 men on Maryland soil, but we do not come as an army of invasion. You go your way and we will go ours."

"What do you think about pushing us to the wall, now?" playfully remarked another to me. "How about that 'Onward to Richmond,'" inquired a third. "Cincinnati is ours, and so will Washington soon be," said a Georgian.

A Virginia Secessionist informed me that Ewell was wounded at Manassas and is now at Winchester. Lee they considered their most able General; Jackson the best for speedy marches and dashes; Beauregard had not fallen into disgrace but was out of health. Magruder was drunk at Malvern Hill and had been transferred to another command. "Had it not been for him and another drunken General, we should have bagged McClellan and his whole force at that time."

"Sigel was considered among "his countrymen" our ablest General. McClellan's strategy no one feared. "How about that last retreat," they said, has become a by-word with our soldiers. Pope was execrated by all. He thought him an able General, but constantly leaving gaps open.

"The only difference between us and you," said a rebel Colonel, "is, that you magnify your forces in the field, while we keep our estimates down." The most severe battle of the war for the number engaged, was that fought before Charleston. "Jeff Davis is very much behind the people in his measures."

Here I asked of a South Carolinian, are you going to keep your Southern Confederacy together on the States right theory?

"Give us a chance and we will show you," he retorted. "If we don't make it work, we may return to the old Union, but not with Abolition Lincoln as President." The privates informed me that they had no tent equipage, and frequently marched twenty-five miles or more a day, but were content. "We are fighting for our country. What are you fighting for?" inquired a North Carolinian of me.

Who could have believed, on looking at those groups of men scattered over the fields, eating, drinking and conversing together, that they had in one short hour before been engaged in deadly conflict.

SEIZURE OF NEGROES AND STORES.

Soon after the place surrendered, companies detached for that purpose proceeded to hunt out all the negroes in the village from their various hiding places, and start them off in a drove toward Charlestown. It was a pitiable sight, the woe-begone expression which rested on the countenances of these poor unfortunates. Many of them were free negroes, but a general "clearing out of this paradise of niggers must be made." They attempted to seize the negroes which belonged to the various regiments. I overheard the severe verbal castigation which one of the officers of the Garibaldi Guard administered to a burly Georgian who had laid hold of his colored servant to carry him off.

The Commissary stores and other property seized were hurried out of town as fast as possible, indicating fear of an attack from our forces near by.

On hearing cannonading in the direction of Martinsburgh, I inquired of a rebel what it meant. "*It is Sigel*," he replied, "*attacking us on this side of the river, only seven miles away, but Jackson recrossed to-night near Williamsport and will box McClellan by to-morrow.*"

While escaping at night, I saw large numbers of troops and cannon on their way to cross the ferry on the pontoon bridge, which had the appearance of a retreat from the mountains, in which our forces have been whipping them of late. My own opinion is that all the rebels are returning to Virginia. They informed me that Harper's Ferry was the principal object at which they aimed. The march on Frederick was merely a feint to divert attention from this point.

The old banners of the Twelfth New-York Militia which were considered sacred by the boys, could not be saved. On the surrender being announced, the flag of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was torn in shreds by the men and divided among them or scattered.

Secession farmers followed in the wake of the secession army in search of their horses or other property, which had disappeared. I recognised among them the rank rebel whose splendid stallion Col. Nordhoff of the New-York Tenth, levied upon some weeks since for his own use. I have my doubts as to whether he found his late nag.

On going to the hospital before leaving, I found Col. Sherrill, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, and on remarking to him that I had witnessed his gallant conduct on Saturday, he wrote on a slip of paper, "I only did what every man in my position should have done."

As in the first day's fight, so on Sunday and Monday, there were many hairbreadth escapes. Major McIlvain, among others of the artillery, twice came near being killed by shells. Gen. White, Capt. Rigby, Capt. Graham, his Orderly Sergeant, and many others, deserve honorable mention for gallantry displayed on the last days of the siege.

Our Hospitals were fired into several times, though doubtless unintentionally.

WOUNDING OF COL. MILES—HIS LAST CONVERSATION.

Owing to a thick mist which hung over the mountain, the artillerists failed to see the white flags for some time after they were displayed, and continued throwing shell, whereby six were killed. Col. Miles was fatally wounded by one of them. He had ridden back and forth on the field, a target for the enemy, but fortunately met with no mishap until then. While standing with his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Benning, on the left of Bolivar Heights, waiting for his horse, the balls fell thick around him. Turning to Lieut. Benning, he remarked: "Well, Mr. Benning, the ball is over. We have done our duty; but I dont understand why the rebel cusses keep shelling us.' Just then a piece of shell, which burst close by, took away a portion of his left calf He immediately fell, exclaiming, "My God, I believe I am hit." His aid immediately called upon Capt. Lee, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, who came to his assistance with some men: and while they were bearing him off the field, another shell burst, taking off the Colonel's hat, and severely wounding Capt. Lee in the thigh. Col. Miles was conveyed to his headquarters in an ambulance, assisted by Dr. McKee, Dr. Ferguson, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry; Dr. Barr, of the Twelfth, and Dr. Boone, of the First Md. H. B., attended him during the day. He remained insensible most of the time, not reviving sufficiently to allow of amputation.

Through the kindness of Lieut. Benning, who sat behind him, constantly holding his hand in his, I am permitted to copy from his memoranda some of the expressions which the dying Colonel uttered during the day while his mind was wandering. They are valuable, if for nothing more as showing how cruel the insinuations which have constantly been thrown out against his loyalty: "Oh, where is Gen. McClellan? Why don't he come forward and save me?" "Major, is our artillery at work?" "I have done my duty, and can die like a soldier." "Don't let my Staff leave me. Go on! go on!" "I wish I could be in every place at once." "Stop them," referring to stragglers from their regiments.

In the latter part of the day his mind still continued to wander to the battle-field, and he kept constantly cheering on his men, calling them to stand where they are. Again he asked, "Oh, where is McClellan?" "Captain, we are hard pressed, but my orders are to hold on to the last—my ammunition is gone—*where is our army?*" "Darn Col. Ford—he has lost the heights. Oh, must I surrender?" "They made a target of me." "All right! all right!—give them every shell—every shell." "When we can do no more, I can do no more." "Five days' cannonading heard at Baltimore and elsewhere, and yet no assistance." Expresses a wish to see Gen. White "I am an old soldier; Gen. White will not forget me at headquarters." I know, also, my staff, Mr. Binney, Mr. Hellman and Maj. McIlvaine, also." "I can bear this." "General, go; oh why don't you go; oh, go! go! go! oh go; won't anybody go? Oh go! my darling—go, my darling." "My wife," go; "receive me." "Come sign it." McIlvaine, be *on*, then! *be on!* what a noble fellow." "Oh, Barney, that key! the key; oh—

Col. Miles may have been remiss in his duty, but a more loyal soldier never fought under the flag. When I left his headquarters, late in the evening, he was still living, though he could survive but a short time longer.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, I left the Ferry.

In reviewing the circumstances of its surrender, I cannot do otherwise than blame the officer in command for delaying, until it was too late, the necessary preparations for its defence, and Gen. McClellan for delaying to forward reinforcements to him, when earnestly and frequently called upon to do so.

COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. A. L. Clapp, Co. H, 126th N. Y.—by shell.
Capt. Jacob Sarbaugh, 3d Maryland Home Brigade.

PRIVATES KILLED.

Wm. Martin, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Chas. Mann, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—probably dead.
Robert Wallace, Co. I, 87th Ohio—by explosion of own shell.
Horace Acker, Co. H, 111th New-York.
John S. Sharrow, Co. I, 111th New-York.
Henry W. Knight, Co. D, 111th New-York.
M. V. B. Moore, Co. A, 111th New-York.
Jas. Huggins, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Corp. Oursley, Co. B, 1st Maryland Home Brigade.
Albert H. Stacy, Co. H, 126th New-York.
John H. Luce—by a ball.
James Gough, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—killed by premature explosion.
Martin Flanigan, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—killed by premature explosion.
J. Collins, Co. K, 87th Ohio—by explosion of shell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt. Hibbits, Co. K, 32d Ohio—head.
First Lieut. Lounsbery, Co. C, 126th N. Y.—left arm slightly.
Lieut. D. C. Hitchew, Co. H, 1st Md. Cav.
Capt. Wm. Scott, Co. C, 126th N. Y.
Col. Lee Sherrill, 126th New-York.
Lieut. Costetter, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Maj. John Ward, 65th Illinois.
Capt. B. F. Lee, 126th New-York—thigh.
Adjt. ——, 126th N. Y.—by shell, and left arm amputated.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED.

David Sowers, Co. H, 32d Ohio—left ankle.
Thomas Connor, Co. B, 32d Ohio—right leg.
Robert Blauvelt, Co. E, 126th New-York—right leg.
John Blanchard, Co. B, 126th New York—cheek.
Robert Reed, Co. B, 32d Ohio—cheek.
James R. Russell, Co. B, 32d Ohio—hand and thigh.
H. Miller, Co. H, 32d Ohio—head, badly.
Leonard Lutz, Co. D, 32d Ohio—ankle.
Thomas Barnett, Co. D, 32d Ohio—right arm.
Jerome B. Lindsey, Co. K—hip, badly.
H. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th New-York—left leg.
Albert McIntire, Co. H, 126th New-York—leg fractured.
Edwin Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York—left leg.
Philip Hiteshew, "Russell's Roughs"—leg.
Sergt. T. J. Hughes, Co. D, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—badly in three places.
Corp. Ray, Co. K, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—in ankle.
George Frank, 1st Md. Home Brigade—severely.
Gottlief Seidel, 1st Maryland Home Brigade—in face, slightly.
Wm. T. Martin, 1st Md. Home Brig.—since dead.
Robert N. Gill, 1st Md. Home Brigade—shoulder.
A. Zoppi, Co. D, 39th Ohio—badly.
George Jakeway, Co. H, 111th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. M. Finmore, Co. H, 111th N. Y.
Wm. Ashtown, Co. C, 111th N. Y.—thigh, badly.
S. J. Lumbart, Co. I, 111th N. Y.—arm.
H. Rogers, Co. F, 111th N. Y.—left breast, badly.
F. Hosea, Co. D, 111th N. Y.
John M. Disbro, Co. K, 111th N. Y.
John Fahy, Co. A, 111th N. Y.—badly.
John Bassett, Rigby's Battery—arm broke.
Hudson D. Henion, Co. I, 126th N. Y.—head.
J. Sipes, Co. K, 32d Ohio—both legs.
N. T. Wilson, 126th New-York—left arm.
J. Carnes, 32d Ohio—back.
David Lowers, Co. H, 32d Ohio—left ankle.
Thos. Conner, Co. B, 32d Ohio—right leg.
H. S. Dickens, Co. H, 126th New-York.
George C. Chapman, Co. B, 126th New-York—foot.
James Andrews, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
J. M. Barr, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
E. B. Ingles, Co. E, 65th Illinois.
J. B. Wilson, Co. C, 126th New-York.
R. C. Dmmock, Co. C, 126th New-York.
N. B. Keith, Co. E, 126th New-York—slight.
Patrick King, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
Wm. Sloan, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
Fred. Ebert, Co. D, 126th New-York.
Conrad Gunderman, Co. C, 126th New-York.
F. Shears, Co. H, 126th New-York.
C. W. Ford, Co. B, 126th New-York.
C. Osborn, Co. I, 126th New-York.
Edward Knapp, Co. B, 126th New-York.
W. Keysor, Co. F, 126th New-York.
George Frank, Co. K, 126th New-York.
J. S. Hearn, Co. H, 126th New-York.
O. Dickinson, Co. D, 126th New-York.
George Bass, Co. F, 126th New-York.
John Allager, Co. G, 126th New-York.
John B. Cansett, Co. B, 126th New-York.
William Shephard, Co. D, 126th New-York.
E. Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York.
Sergt. P. S. Hitesheer, Co. I, 1st Md. Cavalry.
A. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th New-York.
F. A. Cole, Co. G, 126th New-York.
Wm. Robinson, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
C. C. Wright, Co. H, 126th New-York.
D. C. Sackett, Co. D, 126th New-York.
T. Barrett, Co. B, 126th New-York.
H. Miller, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
A. Ring, Co. C, 3d Md. Volunteers.
E. Conner, Co. A, 3d Md. Volunteers.
John Rhodes, Co. E, 115th New-York.
Robert Reed, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
G. W. Smith, Co. C, 32d Ohio.
Wm. Smith, Co. K, 115th New-York.
A. H. Wilson, Co. C, 126th New-York.
Jos. McDonough, Co. I, 126th New-York.
W. A. Reed, Co. K, 126th—injured by strain.
Lewis A. Ball, Co. F, 126th New-York.
Franz Alphonso, Co. C, 39th New-York.
Andreas Zapfy, Co. D, 39th New-York.
John Terew Philips, Illinois Battery.
Henry Lochmuller, 15th Indiana Battery.
Mathew Cochrane, Co. K, 32d Ohio.
J. Webster, Co. B, 32d Ohio—left breast.
Deveille Rose, Co. B, 32d Ohio.
C. L. Graftin, 3d Maryland H. B.
Wm. Crago, Co. K, 32d Ohio—shoulder.
Clement M. Custrum, Co. A, 32d Ohio—breast.
John P. Donaldson, Co. A, 32d Ohio—thigh.
Samuel G. Scrrell, Co. H, 32d Ohio—shoulder.
A. Heston, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
Sergt. Levi Baugh, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
Emmett Webb, Co. B, 32d Ohio—head.
G. W. Meyers, Co. A, 32d Ohio—forearm.
Sergt. D. Young, Co. D, 32d Ohio—head.
Arthur Crawford, Co. A, 32d Ohio—thigh.
W. Westman, Co. A, 32d Ohio—knee.
John Anderson, Co. A, 32d Ohio—hip.
G. W. Kibler, Co. H, 32d Ohio.
Chas. M. Mane, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Martin Moore, Co. A, 111th New-York.
Henry G. Bassett, Co. K, 32d Ohio.
Alex. Cameron, Co. A, 32d Ohio.
Sergt. O. Daniel, Co. C, 32d Ohio.
Chester Meyers, Co. C, 65th Illinois.
Charles Darling, Co. G, 65th Illinois.
Burton Carr, Co. G, 65th Illinois.
Wm. Ashdown, Co. C, 111th New-York.
—— Boss, Co. A, 126th N. Y.—died of his wounds.
J. R. Tuttle, Co. A, 126th N. Y.—died of his wounds.
Simeon Corper, Co. H, 126th New-York—killed.
Lewis Trimmer, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
John B. Tuttle, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Joseph Tuttle, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
A. A. Quick, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Rollin G. Beach, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Isaac Miller, Co. B, 126th New-York—by shell.
Corp. R. L. Embree, Co. B, 126th N. Y.—by shell.
W. Sears, Co. A, 125th New-York—by shell.
E. De Forest, Co. F, 125th N. Y.—by round shot.
H. H. H. Moon, Co. F, 125th New-York—by shell.
W. H. Harrison, Capt. Sarbaugh's Co., 3d Md. H. B.
Jno. P. Hoyt, Co I, 111th N. Y.
Hosea Rodgers, Co. F, 111th N. Y.
Wm. Fismore, Co. H, 111th N. Y.
Chas. Miller, Co. I, 32d Ohio.
Daniel Lumbard, Co. I, 111th N. Y.
Henry Coch, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
Jas. Schell, Co. E, 32d Ohio.
Wm. H. Bowen, Co. D, 126th N. Y. V.
Jas. Hicks, Co. B, 126th N. Y.
D. Hedges, Co. D, 126th N. Y.
Corp. Knapp, Co. B, 126th N. Y—badly.
Dillon W. Pitenger, Co. K, 126th N. Y—leg, badly.
John Benjamin, Co. K, 126th New-York—badly.
Orderly John Parker, Rigby's Battery—slightly.
H. H. Harvey, Rigby's Battery—by solid shot.
Joshua McGee, Rigby's Battery—by solid shot.
John Sullivan, Rigby's Battery—leg broke by shell.
A. Chesbenen, Co. B, 125th New-York.
Gotlieb Bean—arm taken off by shell.

Third Maryland Home Brigade—Wounded.

Edward Conner, of Capt. Shearn's Company—knee
L. C. Huff, of Capt. Fallon's Company—leg.
Samuel Huff, of Capt. Fallon's Company—thigh.
Harrison Cull, of Capt. Crrdiff's Company—head.
Perry Engle, Capt. Rizen's Co.—finger shot off.
Corp. Lochmuller—shell, body.

Missing.

Sergt. G. W. Bell, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Corp. S. T. Eck, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
John Pierpont, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Wm. Ogle, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
Joseph Smith, of Capt. Sartaugh's Company.
—— Hedding, of Capt. Folkenstein's Company.
Daniel Ross, of Capt. Welsh's Company.
Sergt. Startzman, of Capt. Welsh's Company.
Daniel W. Scott, of Capt. Welsh's Company.

COL. MILES.

Acting Brig.-Gen. Dixon H. Miles, lately in command at Harper's Ferry, and who was killed on Monday morning last at that post, was a native of Maryland, and was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at West Point on the 30th of June, 1824, and on next month was made full Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. He held the position of regimental Adjutant from 1831 to 1836, having, on the 30th of April, 1833, been promoted to a First Lieutenancy. On the 8th of June, 1836, he was further promoted to a Captaincy. On the 16th of January, 1839, he was made an Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain on the Staff.

On the 9th of May, 1846, he was brevetted Major for gallant and distinguished conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas. He was further brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank dating from Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846. On Feb. 16, 1847, he was promoted to the majority of the Fifth Infantry. On the 15th day of April, 1851, he was further promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Third Infantry, having previously, in July, 1848, held the position of Military and Civil Governor of Jalapa, Mexico. He commanded the So. Gila Expedition, and became distinguished in the conflict with the Coyotara and Magollon Apaches of New-Mexico, on the 27th of June, 1857, and in several conflicts with Navajoes, New-Mexico, during the month of September, 1858. On the 19th of January, 1859, he was again promoted—this time to the Colonelcy of the Second Infantry, his commission dating from Jan. 19, 1859. He held the command of the Fifth Division (reserves) at Bull Run, and successfully covered the retreat of the Union army. Charges against him of drunkenness and misconduct in the field, led to trial, in which he was acquitted. Since that he has had no active command in the field. For some time past he has commanded the National troops at Harper's Ferry, of which place he made a stout defence for four days, until Monday last, when he surrendered.

RECAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The Place in Possession of Gen. Burnside.

Hasty Flight of the Rebels Without Securing Their Plunder.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The *American's* Frederick letter says:

"At the time of the departure of the cars this afternoon, it is very generally asserted here that Harper's Ferry fell into our possession again on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, and was occupied by a portion of Gen. Burnside's force before the rear of Gen. Hill's Division had all crossed the river, who, to the extent of 1,500 by one statement and 4,000 by another, were taken prisoners.

I have conversed with some members of the New York Twelfth who were not paroled by the enemy, their haste being so great that they could not spare time to attend to them, who informed me that there is no doubt that that place is now in our possession. They say that it was 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon before an opportunity was given them to cross the bridge, and that they had not marched a mile before they met the advance of our column moving on. They say the rebels did not undertake to hold the place, but merely made a hasty passage through, not even taking time to secure their plunder, much of which, for want of transportation, they destroyed.

The rumor of the retaking of the Ferry this evening says that nearly all the guns and arms were recaptured, and that so sudden was the descent made on them that they did not succeed in destroying the railroad bridge, the three spans of which had just been completed. The whole number of killed during the seige was 43, and wounded about 150."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

On the Road to Hagerstown—A Sunday Battle at the Blue Ridge—The Enemy Driven from his Position—Brig.-Gen. Garland, of North Carolina, Killed—Death of Maj.-Gen. Reno—Our Loss Between Six and Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded—Dreadful Slaughter of the Enemy—Simultaneous Engagements at Berkartsville Pass and Harper's Ferry—Their Retreat toward Hagerstown and Williamsport.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Blue Ridge, near Bolivar, Md.,
Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

The rebel army, which has inspired so much terror in Maryland for two weeks past, has been in full retreat toward Harper's Ferry and Williamsport since Thursday. Disgusted with the cold reception extended to them here, and failing to obtain that cooperation which was promised by Bradley, Johnston, Louis Lowe and others, they long since gave up the project of invading and ravaging Pennsylvania, and are now making the best of their way back again into Virginia. To accomplish this safely, however, they find a more difficult affair than it was to cross the Potomac with no one to dispute their passage. Their march, for three days and nights, has been a continuous running fight. Gen. Burnside's army, which overtook and surprised them at Frederick, has pressed so closely upon their rear that every day's experience teaches them the necessity of making all speed to escape capture or destruction. Panic has seized upon them, and large numbers, fearful of the slaughter which possibly awaits them in their efforts to recross the Potomac, have voluntarily given themselves up. Hungry, foot-sore, naked, wasted by incredible marches and unwilling to fight so far away from their own States, many have deserted the rebel ranks, no more to return, while the road over which they have passed since Friday has been strewn with the sick who have dropped out by the way. So many miserable, cadaverous, haggard, dirty, ragged and every way pitiable mortals were certainly never before congregated since the world was made. But they do fight like demons!

Finding our forces pressing too closely upon his rear, it became necessary for him to make a stand in order to retard our march, and a most admirable position for that purpose was chosen, at the passage of the Blue Ridge. Here we have had to-day one of the severest, and what will ever be one of the most memorable, battles which has occurred during the war. We have lost in killed and wounded between five and six hundred; Major-Gen. J. L. Reno has been killed; and many other valuable officers and men are numbered among the lost. The issues of the day, however, have been glorious for the Union cause. The enemy have lost two or three to our one; Brig.-Gen. Garland, of North Carolina, who commanded a Division, was killed early in the fight, besides several commissioned officers, and the enemy have left over three hundred dead upon the field. We have also taken some eight hundred prisoners.

They fled precipitately last night from their chosen position, chased from the crest to the west foot of the Blue Ridge, leaving the road strewn with dead whom they never stopped to bury. Our brave troops, *some of whom were never before in battle*, encamped upon the bloody field, sleeping soundly among piles of the enemy's slain.

Gen. Franklin, with his Corps, was directed by Gen. Burnside to make an attack simultaneously upon the enemy at Berkartsville Pass, six miles to the south of this place, and all day long we have heard his cannon reverberating among the Blue Hills. Earlier in the day, very heavy cannonading was also heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, where, we assume, Gens. Wool and Sigel are disputing the passage of the rebel army into Virginia.

The troops engaged have been the army corps of Gen. Reno, embracing the divisions of Gens. Cox Wilcox, Sturgis and Rodman; and with Hooker's Corps, constituting the right wing of the army, under Gen. Burnside's command.

The determined valor and steadiness with which these troops advanced and maintained their ground against a most formidable position, shows that a new spirit has been infused into the army, which gives promise of a better day in the future. There were very few stragglers seen, and even the fresh troops fought with the courage of old soldiers.

THE POSITION—HEAVY CANNONADING.

Leaving Middletown, a very pretty village of some one thousand inhabitants, you pass across Middletown Valley, in a west course, crossing Kittoctin Creek, and a gradually ascending country, until the foot of the Blue Ridge is reached at a distance of some four miles from the town. The eye, over the route, takes in a perspective of most beautiful country, made up of nicely cultivated farms, exhibiting a prosperity and thrift like that of New-England and western New-York. Churches and school-houses greet the traveler at cross-roads, and everything indicates the presence of civilization and progress. As you approach the ascent of the mountain the turnpike passes to the right of a high hill on which our artillery took up position. Here they held a perfect command of an intervening valley over a mile in width, along which the turnpike wound around the hills to the right, the upper portion of it being flanked by high hills, covered by dense woods. At a curve in this road, the rebels planted a battery upon a slope of the hill from which they opened fire early in the morning upon our batteries, one of which Capt. Gibson's, attached to Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry, was stationed midway of the valley, in front of a plowed field. Simond's Parrot battery occupied the left of the high hill before described, and received their fire at intervals during the day. Here Gens. Burnside and Reno, with their respective staffs, had a perfect view of the field, and directed the movements of the batteries and of the troops. Your correspondent also found this an excellent position from which to observe the progress of the battle, and particularly to notice the splendid effect of the 20-pound shot and shell of the Parrot guns. At the right of a strip of wood, also in the same eminence, were stationed Cambell's six-gun battery, Fourth United States, in charge of Lieut. Benjamin. The practice of these batteries was admirable, sending their shell and solid shot a distance of nearly 5,000 yards, and exploding with great accuracy and effect. On several occasions the rebel batteries on the opposite hill-side were silenced, or compelled to change position. Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived on the field about 1 o'clock. The rebels also had batteries of good range stationed on opposite sides of the turnpike, in commanding positions, and one in particular, high up the mountain, on the right, kept up a most uncomfortable shelling of the troops which were advancing up the country road on the left. It was at the top of the mountain, where this road crosses, that the chief rebel force was concentrated, and where the most desperate part of the conflict took place. Down this road also the rebels retreated toward Boonsboro.

While the troops of Gens. Cox and Wilcox were advancing up the road, these opposing batteries kept up a constant cannonading of each other across the valley. The practice of the rebels was pretty good, but many of their shell and shot fell short, for which circumstance your correspondent was duly thankful. Considering the amount of ammunition consumed, and the time occupied in the amusement, the mutual damage sustained was not large. I heard of no such casualty as that which occurred on the 13th, during the skirmish along the road, where a *richochet* ball from the enemy's battery broke the legs of three men, viz.: Bascom, Co. B; Whitlock, Co. G; and James Conner, Co. G—all of the Eleventh Connecticut, and all three having their legs amputated. The firing, however, rendered it impossible for the rebel troops to show themselves, and covered the advance of our own men. Reinforcements in large numbers now came forward and poured up the hill.

THE INFANTRY IN ACTION.

About eleven o'clock A. M., Gen. Cox's division was advanced to an open field near the top of the mountain, and drew up his men in line of battle, the enemy being concealed in the woods in front, and also protected by a stone wall which ran at right angles to the line of his advance. Our men, however, were partially covered by a small ravine. A sharp fire was now opened on the rebels by our skirmishers, they replying sharply from behind the stone wall, and from their usual cover—the dense woods in front. The enemy were driven out, and our forces pressed into the woods, where a brisk fire was kept up for twenty minutes. Meantime, Gen. Wilcox brought his forces into line, and both divisions disappeared in the woods following the rebels as they fell back upon their reserves. A two gun battery was now brought out and opened across the field on the enemy, but the latter immediately unmasked another battery, and by a well-directed shot dismounted ours, and it was withdrawn. In another part of the field, Capt. Cook's three gun battery, Eighth Massachusetts, opened on the rebel lines, but after a brief but effective fire, the enemy charged in force and captured the guns. They were on the point of drawing them off the field when our boys made a dash and retook the battery and with it *over one hundred prisoners.* At this our troops sent up a shout along the line which made the hills and valleys echo the sound far and wide. It was during this part of the fight that Gen. Garland, of North Carolina, was killed. He was in command of a division, and acting under Longstreet, who was also present on the field. It was reported that Gen. D. H. Hill was also killed, but the statement is not verified. I saw a rebel officer, who was taken prisoner, who saw the dead body of Gen. Garland being removed from the field in an ambulance. The body of Lieut.-Col. James, of South Carolina, (?) was found on the field.

The ground over this part of the battle-field was exceedingly uneven and broken by stone walls fences and patches of woods and cleared field, which gave the rebels great advantage in their peculiar method of ambush fighting.

Col. Welsh, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, led his troops with great intrepidity, and the list of casualties shows how well his men maintained the shock. He compliments the Seventeenth Michigan very highly for their cool and brave conduct on the field. This is one of the new regiments, but they fought like veterans.

GEN. HOOKER TURNS THE ENEMY'S RIGHT.

At 12½ o'clock, Gen. Burnside sent Gen. Hooker to the right, to occupy the hill, and turn the position of the enemy. It was also desirable to silence a battery, which kept up an annoying fire from the south side of the mountain. At 1 o'clock, three brigades of Gen. Hooker's Corps marched up the road to the right, and were advancing toward the top of the hill when a masked battery opened upon him. After a brief pause he deployed his skirmishers, and steadily advanced up the mountain.

Toward evening the rays of the setting sun were seen gleaming from the bayonets of Gen. Hooker's troops, who had gained the summit of the hill. The effort was opposed by the rebels, who skirmished sharply, and contested every foot of his advance.

Meantime, Gen. Gibbons advanced by order of Gen. Reno along the turnpike, to coöperate with Hooker. His men made a splendid appearance as they advanced through the open valley, with skirmishers thrown out upon each flank, advancing steadily, and driving the enemy, who had concealed himself in a small curtain of woods which divided the valley at the left. They moved rapidly through these open fields on each side of the road, and were supported by a section of Campbell's Battery, which threw shrapnell and grape along the road. At the same time one of our Parrott batteries shelled the woods to their right. A battery from the gorge in the mountain at the left sent several shots and shells into the midst of Gibbons' men, who, at one time, were compelled to lie down to escape these attentions.

Thus the peaceful Sabbath sun veiled his rays behind the western hills, while the roar of hostile cannon, and the scream and crash of exploding shells reverberated from the hillsides of this beautiful valley. As the twilight of evening settled over the mountain and valley, the sharp rattle of musketry was again heard at the front.

DEATH OF GEN. RENO.

Gen. Reno, late in the afternoon, was advancing with his corps, consisting of Gens. Cox, Sturgis, Wilcox and Rodman, toward the front at the top of the Blue Ridge, and was engaged in disposing his lines, and arranging the order for a final attack to drive the rebels from their position, which they had held with such pertinacity during the day. His bold and striking appearance as he waved his hand in the usual way while directing the disposition of the troops, attracted the notice of the rebels who lay in ambush, no doubt watching for some victim of retaliation for the loss of their own General. Gen. Reno had scarcely completed the delivery of his orders, when a party of some two hundred of the enemy suddenly opened fire, and Gen. Reno received a rifle ball in his left side, which passed obliquely through his body, emerging near the stomach. He immediately dismounted from his horse, and said: "I am mortally wounded." He was assisted to the rear by his Staff, and placed in as comfortable a position as possible, but in about a half an hour he expired, apparently without pain.

He remained perfectly conscious to the last, and uttered occasionally words of encouragement to his command. Thus fell, in front of his troops, while leading them to victory, one of the most courageous and valued Generals of the Union army. His remains were sent by Gen. Burnside immediately to Baltimore to be embalmed. His wife and family are in Washington. His home is in Pennsylvania. Gen. Reno, it will be remembered, had just succeeded to the command of Gen. McDowell's corps.

Immediately following this sad episode of battle, the fight became general along the whole line, but the action was "short, sharp and decisive." The rebels, who always kept under shelter of stone fences and hidden in gulches and ravines, were flanked and driven at every point. They finally gave way and retreated from the field of conflict. Our troops, weary with the sanguinary strife, encamped on the field. Several hundred rebel prisoners were taken.

THE WOUNDED.

All day the ambulance train conveyed the wounded from the field to Middletown, where the churches were taken possession of for hospitals. Every church in town, and many private residences, were filled with the wounded. Many of those most seriously injured were conveyed to farm-houses in the rear, where their wounds were carefully dressed.

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Monday, Sept. 15.

After visiting the different hospitals near the field, I rode over the ground where the fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening. The ground is very uneven, and is about equally divided by the narrow, stony road leading to Sharpsburgh. Along this road, which, for a great part of the way over the crest of the mountain, is a gulch six to eight feet deep, with stone wall on each side, the rebel dead lay scattered in all directions, some lying headforemost down the steep hillside, just as they had fallen, their faces black and swoolen, and their blood, which generally had flowed from ghastly wounds in the head, staining the road. As I advanced, the way was almost blocked up by corpses. In one corner of a cross-road fifteen bodies lay as they fell, piled so near together that they all touched each other. In the field, to the right and left, I had to guide my horse with great care to avoid trampling upon the rebel dead. From a careful and moderate estimate, I judge I saw over 300 dead bodies on these fields. Our own dead, which bear no proportion to those of the enemy, were removed from the field soon after they fell.

The rebel dead will probably be buried to-morrow. Several of their wounded were left on the battle-field, who were carefully removed and attended to.

The fields in all directions were covered with the *debris* of the battle, among which were large numbers of old Harper's Ferry muskets. In a vacant house at the foot of the mountain, I found a rebel soldier dead, who had gone in wounded and had died.

A correct estimate can hardly be made, as yet, of the number of killed and wounded on our side, but it is large—probably eight hundred or one thousand. As soon as possible, you will have a full and correct list of them. Meantime, I send the names of a considerable number who were this morning near the battle-field and could not be removed. [This list was published yesterday.]

ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES.

To-day the whole force of the army is on the move westward, hurrying to overtake the enemy, who is reported to have made another pause, two miles from Boonsboro, on the road to Sharpsburgh, where he has placed batteries in position.

Gen. Burnside, who spent the night in the field, with his staff, was early in the saddle, and across the mountain. As he passed over the hill the troops greeted him with prolonged and earnest cheers.

The General and the whole army regard the battle and its results as one of the greatest victories of the war. The intention is, evidently, to give the rebels all the fighting they crave before they depart from Maryland.

THE FIGHTING AT BERKART'S PASS.

The pass through the Blue Ridge at Bekartsville was defended with great determination by the rear guard of Jackson's army, and the fighting there was severe all day. At night the rebels, however, gave way, and followed their leaders toward Boonsboro.

I saw this morning two citizens who came in from the neighborhood. They lived on one of the by-roads leading from Berkart's, and state that five hundred cavalry troops passed their houses at 2 o'clock A. M., and inquired the way to Boonsboro. They said they were lost, and seemed to be hurrying away as fast as possible. They were followed by small squads of stragglers on foot.

There is no doubt but that Gen. Franklin has driven the rebels before him, and is now pressing on to the relief of the forces at Harper's Ferry, which he will reach during the day.

Events multiply so rapidly, it is now almost impossible to keep up with them.

As soon as I can send forward this letter, I shall resume my march with the army, and keep the run of affairs. I hear the rebels have been crossing at Williamsport into Virginia for two days.

E. S.